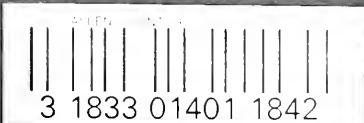


A MONOGRAPH OF

THE WINDSOR FAMILY

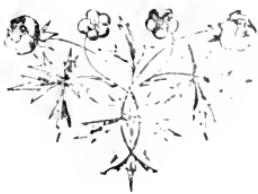
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A MONOGRAPH
OF THE
WINDSOR FAMILY.





Wm. Windom

A MONOGRAPH
OF THE
WINDSOR FAMILY,
WITH A
Full Account of the Rejoicings
ON THE COMING OF AGE OF
ROBERT GEORGE WINDSOR-CLIVE,
LORD WINDSOR,

27TH AUGUST, 1878.

BY
W. P. WILLIAMS,
Editor of "The Principality."

WITH PORTRAIT OF LORD WINDSOR.

Cardiff:
DANIEL OWEN & COMPANY.
1879.

DANIEL OWEN AND CO.,
CARDIFF.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Preface	vii
Dedication	ix
Brief Memoir of Lord Windsor	xi
Genealogical Chart of the Windsor Family ...	xii

PART I.

MONOGRAPH OF THE WINDSOR FAMILY.

Chap. I. The Prologue	1
„ II. The Windsor and Bute Families	4
„ III. The Windsor Descent: The Anglo-Saxon Period	8
„ IV. From the Conquest to Henry VIII.'s Reign ...	14
„ V. From Henry VIII.'s Reign to the Creation of Earldom of Plymouth	19
„ VI. From the Creation of the Earldom of Plymouth to the present time	27
„ VII. The Windsors' Welsh Ancestry: The Lewis of Van Family	35
„ VIII. The Windsor-Clive Alliance	46
„ IX. The Windsor-Bridgeman Alliance ...	49
„ X. Extent of the Windsor Property	56
„ XI. Hewell Grange	57
„ „ Oakly Park and the Clive Family	62
„ XII. Penarth	64
„ XIII. St. Fagans	68

PART II.

THE COMING OF AGE REJOICINGS.

FESTIVITIES IN WORCESTERSHIRE.

	PAGE
Rejoicings at Hewell Grange	93
Rejoicings at Bromsgrove	133
Rejoicings at Redditch	134

FESTIVITIES IN SHROPSHIRE.

Rejoicings at Bromfield	134
Rejoicings at Knowbury	135
Rejoicings at Ludlow	136
Further Rejoicings at Ludlow and Bromfield... ...	138

FESTIVITIES IN NORTH WALES.

Rejoicings at Dyserth and Meliden, Flintshire	144
---	-----

FESTIVITIES IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

Rejoicings at Caerphilly	145
Rejoicings at Rudry	148
Rejoicings at Grangetown	148
Rejoicings at St. Fagans...	151
Further Rejoicings at St. Fagans	158
Rejoicings at Penarth	192
Further Rejoicings at Penarth	194
Conclusion...	203





P R E F A C E.

THIS little volume owes its existence to the request of numerous well wishers and tenants of Lord Windsor, who desire to possess, in a more compact and durable form than a newspaper, some account of the Windsor Family, and of the rejoicings by which the coming of age of his Lordship, on the 27th of August last, was celebrated.

As the last of these commemorative gatherings was not held until the 19th of October, and as it was desirable the celebration rejoicings should be all given, a slight but unavoidable delay has occurred in the publication of the volume.

Some doubt has been entertained by the writer as to the form the following "Monograph of the Windsor Family" should assume. Clio, the grave and stately Muse who presides over History, would insist that the biography—which is history analysed—of an ancient family, the members of which have nobly played their part in the grand national drama of the past, ought to be written in a grave historical style, and should illustrate the famous maxim that biography, even more than history, is "philosophy teaching by examples." Had the writer undertaken at first to sketch a history of the Windsor Family, he would doubtless have adopted a different arrangement to the present, and would have endeavoured to preserve historical unity by throwing

his matter into another shape. To do this now, however, would be to frustrate the very object sought by those who desire the publication of this little volume. They wish to preserve in a portable form the sketch of the Windsor Family, and the reports of the coming of age rejoicings, "as they appeared in the newspapers." The identity and the *vraisemblance* therefore must not be destroyed.

After considerable hesitation, the writer resolved to gratify the wishes of these many friends and tenants of Lord Windsor, and to republish the accounts as they appeared, with such emendations and additions only as are necessary to make the little book more complete. He is conscious that by adopting this plan he exposes himself to the charge of occasionally reproducing a fact or a date. Better this, however, than that those who desire the publication of a specific account should have it presented to them in an altered form and under a different arrangement.

The sketch of the Windsor Family, which was published on the day Lord Windsor attained his majority, was hurriedly written,—the exigencies of journalism necessitated this. It is published, however, as it then appeared, with only a few slight alterations and some corrections. The additional matter traces more fully the history of the Windsor family from the Anglo-Saxon period down to the present time.

The genealogical Chart published in the volume has been carefully compared with that preserved in the Royal College of Arms; and most of the principal speeches have been submitted to the speakers for revision.

CARDIFF, December, 1878.



DEDICATION.

To

LADY MARY WINDSOR-CLIVE,

WHOSE VIRTUES ADORN AND WHOSE BENEFACtIONS ENNOBLE THE
ORDER TO WHICH SHE BELONGS.

THIS LITTLE VOLUME, CONTAINING A BRIEF
MONOGRAPH OF THE WINDSOR FAMILY,

TOGETHER WITH A REPORT OF THE REJOICINGS TO COMMEMORATE
THE COMING OF AGE OF HER SON,

LORD WINDSOR,

is most respectfully dedicated.





LORD WINDSOR.

ROBERT GEORGE WINDSOR-CLIVE, LORD WINDSOR, is the only son, and the fourth and youngest child of the late Hon. Robert Windsor-Clive, and of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive (youngest daughter of the late Earl of Bradford). His lordship was born at his parents' residence in John Street, Berkeley Square, London, on the 27th of August, 1857. When he was two years old his father died, leaving him to the guardian care of his widowed mother. At the age of twelve he was sent to Eton, and in this famous school he studied for six years. Shortly before commencing his studies at Eton, his grandmother, the Baroness Windsor, died, and he, as heir and next in succession, came into possession of the long-descended family title and estates.

After completing his Eton course he entered St. John's College, Cambridge, where he pursued his studies with much credit and success. In December last, 1877, he obtained his B.A. degree from the Cambridge University. He is, as his father was before him, an officer in the Worcestershire Yeomanry—a fine regiment first raised by his grand-uncle, Other Archer, sixth Earl of Plymouth.

His lordship is the patron of seven livings.



GENEALOGICAL CHART OF THE WINDSOR FAMILY.

Other, or Otho, who flourished in the reign of Edward the Confessor.

Walter, or William, a baron, Castellan of Windsor and Custos of all the Berkshire forests in the reign of William the Conqueror, who first assumed the surname of De Windsor.

William de Windsor, a baron, eldest son and heir; living 1135.

William de Windsor, son and heir, a baron, to whom Henry II. confirmed all the estates held by his predecessors; living 1194.

Hugh de Windsor, of West Hunsley, who left a daughter and heir.

Walter de Windsor, son and heir, who died 1205, and left two daughters and co-heirs, one of whom married Ralph de Hodeng, to whom she took a moiety of half the Windsor barony; the other daughter married Duncan de Lascelles, to whom she carried the other moiety of half her father's lands.

William de Windsor, Lord of Stanwell and other manors, upon the division made with his elder brother Walter : 9 Richard I. The barony being broken up, none of his family were afterwards considered as Barons, but were Lords of Stanwell.

William de Windsor, Lord of Stanwell, died 1274.

William de Windsor, Lord of Stanwell, living 37 Hen. III.

William de Windsor, Lord of Stanwell, died 7 Edw. I.

Richard de Windsor, Lord of Stanwell, died 19 Edw. II.

Richard de Windsor, Lord of Stanwell, died 41 Edw. III.

James de Windsor, Lord of Stanwell, died *ritu patris* 34 Edw. III.
Lord of Stanwell, da. of Elizabeth, da. of John Streete,
died 16 Edw. III.

Miles de Windsor, Lord of Stanwell, died 1389.

Brian de Windsor, Lord of Stanwell, died 1398.

Miles de Windsor, eldest son, died s. p., 9 Hen. V.
Richard de Windsor, Lord of Stanwell, 2nd son, died 1327, in London; bur. at Stanwell.

William de Windsor, 2nd son, summoned to Parliament 22 Aug., 1381, to 3 Mar., 1384, marr. Alice Piers, mistress of Edw. III.; Lieut. of Ireland; died 1384, without male issue, and the Barony fell into abeyance.

William de Windsor, 2nd son, died 18 Rich. II.

Christian, da. of Richard Fauconer, of Hants.

Miles de Windsor, Lord of Stanwell, died in = Jane, da. of Walter Greene, of Bridgnorth,
Italy, 26 Hen. VI.

Thomas de Windsor, Lord of Stan- = Elizabeth, da. and co-heir of John
well, died 1485 ; bar. there. Andrewes.

Andrew de Windsor, K.B., Baron Windsor of = Elizabeth, sister and co-heir of Edward, Lord
Stanwell, aft. of Bradenham, Bucks; eldt. surv. Mountjoy, and da. of William Blount.
sou; will proved 31 July, 1549; died 1543.

William de Windsor, Baron Windsor of Braden- = Margaret, da. and co-heir of Wil-
ham, son and heir; summoned to Parlt. from liam Sanbourne.
28 Ap., 1539, to 5 Nov., 1558; died 1558.

Edward de Windsor, Baron Windsor of = Catherine, da. of John de
Bradenham, died, aet. 33, at Venice, 1575;
5th, bnt eldt. surv. son and heir; sum. to
Parlt. from 11 Jan., 1563, to 8 May, 1576.

Frederick, Baron Windsor of Braden- Henry, Baron Windsor of Bradenham, = Anne, da. and co-heir of Sir Thomas
ham, eldest son and heir; died un- 2nd son, bror. and heir; died 6 Ap., Rivet, of Chippenden, co. Cambr.,
marr. 1585, 24 Dec., aet. 16; ad mor- 1605, aet. 23, 1585; sum. to Parlt. Knt.; died 27 Nov., 1615; M. I. at
tem patient; sum. to Parlt. 6 Jan., 1581. Stokeby Nayland.

1st wife. Anne, ancestor of pre-
sent E. of Stamford.

A son and daughter,
who died s.p.

2nd wife. Elizabeth, da. and co-heir of Peter
Cowdry, of Herind, Hants.

Henry, Baron Windsor of Bradenham, = Anne, da. and co-heir of Sir Thomas
Rivet, of Chippenden, co. Cambr.,
Knt.; died 27 Nov., 1615; M. I. at
Stokeby Nayland.

Thomas, Baron Windsor of Bradenham, K.B., son and heir; born 1591; marr. Catherine, da. of Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, but died s.p. 1640; he first sat in Parlt. on the death of his father, April, 1614.

Elizabeth, eldt. sister and co-heir; marr. 1st, Andrew Windsor, neph. of Henry, Lord Windsor; 2nd, Sir James Ware. The Barony fell into abeyance between these two sisters.

Thomas Hickman, son and heir. Assumed name of Windsor restored, as Baron Windsor, by patent, the abeyance being terminated in his favour. Patent dated 6 June, 1660. Created Earl of Plymouth, 6 Dec., 1682. Died 10 Nov., 1687. Marr., 1st, Ann, da. of Sir Wm. Savile, Bart.; 2nd, Ursula, da. and co-heir of Sir Thos. Widdrington, Knt. Marr. 9 Ap., 1667. From this 2nd wife descended the Viscounts Windsor and Barons Mountjoy. By the 1st there was issue:—

Other, of Brewood, co. Worcester, son = Elizabeth, da., and heir of Thos. Turvey, of Walcot, co. Worcester.
died viti patris, ante 11 June, 1685.

Other, 2nd Earl of Plymouth; born 20 Dec., 1659; died 27 Aug., 1679; died 26 Dec., 1727.

Other, 3rd Earl of Plymouth; born 30 June, 1707; died 23 Nov., 1732.

Other Lewis, 4th Earl of Plymouth; = Katherine, da. of Thos., Lord Archer; born 1731.

Other Hickman, 5th Earl of Plymouth; born 1751; marr. 1778, Sarah, da. and co-heir of Andrew, Lord Archer, who remarr'd Wm. Pitt, Earl Amherst. The E. of P. died 12 June, 1799.

Elizabeth, 2nd sister and co-heir; marr., 1st, Andrew Windsor, neph. of Henry, Lord Windsor; 2nd, Sir James Ware. The Barony fell into abeyance between these two sisters.

Elizabeth, eldt. sister and co-heir; marr. Dixey Hickman, of Kew, and nephew to Sir Wm. Hickman, of Gainsbro', co. Lincoln.

Elizabeth, da., and heir of Thos. Whitley, of Peel, co. Chester; and died 26 Dec., 1727.

Other Lewis, 7th Earl of P.; = Katherine, da. of Thos., Lord Archer; marr. 1750.

Henry, 8th Earl of P.; born 1st Ap., 1768; marr. 12 July, 1798, Ann, da. of Thos. Copson; died s.p. 8 Dec., 1843, when the Earldom expired.

Other Archer, 6th E. of Plymouth; born 1789; marr. 1811, Mary, eldest daughter of John Fred Sackville, 3rd Earl of Dorset. Died without issue, 10 July, 1833, when the Barony fell into abeyance.

Maria, who married 25 Oct., 1811, Arthur, 2nd Marquis of Downshire. She died 7 April, 1855.

Harriet, who married 19 June, 1819, the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, second son of first Earl of Powis of the Clive branch. He died 20 Jan., 1854. On 25 Oct., 1855, Lady Harriet had the abeyance of the Barony terminated in her favour, and became Baroness Windsor.

Robert Clive, born 24 May, 1824; became M.P. for Ludlow; marr. on 20 Oct., 1852, the Lady Mary Selina Bridgeman, youngest daughter of the 2nd Earl of Bradford. He died 4 August, 1859.

George Herbert Windsor-Clive; born 12 Mar., 1835; Lieut.-Colonel and M.P. for Ludlow since 1860.

Robert George (the present Peer); born 27 August, 1857.

Georgina Harriet Charlotte,

Henrietta Lacy.

Wm. Windsor-Clive, killed in a railway accident, 24 Sept., 1857.

Mary Agnes.

Mary Agnes.



CHAPTER I.

The Prologue.

ROBERT GEORGE WINDSOR-CLIVE, the young lord whose coming of age on Tuesday, the 27th of August, 1878, was joyfully celebrated by his numerous tenantry in places widely asunder—in the richly mineralised hill districts of Glamorgan as in its fertile lowlands; amid the verdant and picturesque landscapes of Worcestershire and among the fat pastures of Salop—represents “lordly houses” and noble families which rank amongst the highest and most distinguished of our titled and untitled aristocracy. Through his veins courses the blood of the de Windsors, Barons of Windsor, and subsequently Earls of Plymouth; the Clives of Shropshire and the Herberts of Powis; the Bridgemans, Earls of Bradford; the Herberts, Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, and once the potent lords of Glamorgan; and, as patriotic Welshmen will think, of a race equal to either—of Madoc ap Owen Velyn,*

* The original newspaper report stated that Madoc ap Howell Velyn (or the Yellow) was Lord of St. Fagans in right of his mother, Sarah, the daughter of Sir Mathew le Sore, of Peterston, who possessed St. Fagans Manor. The statement was made mainly upon the authority of the “Annals and Antiquities of the Counties and County Families of Wales,” by Dr. Nicholas. The

whom some authorities affirm was lord of St. Fagans, and who was sixth in lineal descent from the famous chieftain Ivor Bach, lord of Castell Coch. His own title of Lord Windsor is the oldest of all the titles borne by the lordly houses from which he claims descent;—older by twenty-two years than the earldom of Pembroke, in the family of the Herberts; and therefore much older than the earldoms of Plymouth, of Powis, and of Bradford.* That the young nobleman whose twenty-first natal day was celebrated amid so many manifestations of rejoicings should awaken considerable interest and thought, and especially amongst his numerous tenants

writer has reason to believe that Dr. Nicholas submitted that portion of his MS. which contained the genealogy of the Lewis family (descended from Madoc) to the inspection of a gentleman of considerable antiquarian research, and who has married into the family. Dr. Nicholas's statement is, moreover, in harmony with the account in a most valuable MS. in the possession of Mr. Joseph Joseph, F.S.A., of Brecon, with the Jenkin MS., and with the account in "Burke's Landed Gentry," *sub voce* Lewis, of Green-meadow. After the newspaper report was published, the Rev. W. David, M.A., Rector of St. Fagans, a gentleman of considerable repute as a local antiquarian, and who has devoted much time and research into the antiquities of St. Fagans and the district, assured the writer that Madoc ap Howel Velyn was never Lord of St. Fagans; that, although his father, Howel Velyn, did marry Sarah, the second daughter of Sir Mathew le Sore, the castle and manor of St. Fagans descended to Hawise, the youngest daughter of Sir Mathew, who married into the de Vele family. The question is interesting as a matter of antiquarian and genealogical research; but as it has but an indirect bearing upon the Windsor family and descent, the whole of the newspaper account of Madoc and his connection with St. Fagans is omitted.

* This refers to the revived title, for the ancestors of Lord Windsor were Barons of Windsor from the period of the Norman Conquest.

and those residing in the neighbourhood of his extensive estates, is but natural. But from peculiar circumstances—such as the extinction of the earldom of Plymouth for the last thirty-five years, and the abeyance of the barony of Windsor for twenty-two years, and its revival some quarter of a century ago in the person of a female, the late Baroness Windsor, the grandmother of the present peer—considerable obscurity and confusion exist in the public mind both as to the lord and to the barony, and particularly as to the connection of either or both with Glamorganshire. To remove some misapprehension, and to make clear what may perhaps be obscure to many readers with respect to his lordship and his time-honoured title, we publish the following unobtrusive sketch of the descent and the identity of Robert George Windsor-Clive, fourteenth Lord Windsor of the family of the late Earls of Plymouth.





CHAPTER II.

The Windsor and Bute Families.



T is a significant fact that two branches of the Windsor family possess extensive estates in Glamorganshire, and that both possess these estates through marriages with Welsh heiresses. And although the properties come from different sources, and in a different direction, they nevertheless trend upon and intermingle with each other as if by the ties of contiguous property obligations it was sought to revive the old fraternal relationships. A little over a century ago, in the year 1760, a Viscount Windsor—grandson of the seventh Baron Windsor, who was the first Earl of Plymouth—possessed Cardiff Castle and most of the fair domains now held by the Marquis of Bute in Glamorganshire. The title of Windsor as a viscountcy is now extinct; it expired with the second holder. Less than half a century ago—in 1833—an Earl of Plymouth owned the picturesque St. Fagans estate, with other Glamorganshire property, now in possession of Lord Windsor. The Plymouth title is extinct and the grand nephew of the last holder inherits the property under the older family title. The vicissitudes of history are incessant and surprising, and thus the race of life speeds on.

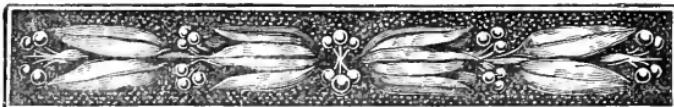
Visions of the times departed, shadowy phantoms fill the brain,
Those who live in history only, seem to walk the earth again.

On the death, in 1495, of Jasper Tudor, Earl of Pembroke and Duke of Bedford, the uncle of the then King Henry VII., the lordship of Glamorgan with Cardiff Castle and the other property of the lordship reverted to the Crown. In the reign of Henry VIII., a William Herbert, son of Sir Richard Herbert, of Ewyas, Glamorganshire, married Ann, daughter of Thomas, Lord Parr, and sister of Catherine Parr Henry VIII.'s last wife. He was first knighted by Henry, and subsequently was created by Edward VI. Baron Herbert of Cardiff and Earl of Pembroke. He was the first Earl of Pembroke of the Herbert blood. In Edward's reign he obtained, either by purchase or gift, or partly by both, the lordship of Glamorgan, with all the estates pertaining thereto. The St. Fagans estate, the Penarth estate, and other properties in Glamorganshire now owned by Lord Windsor, formed no part of the estates of the lordship, although, as will be presently seen, a Herbert once possessed the St. Fagans property. Sixth in direct male descent from this William, first Earl of Pembroke of the Herbert line, was Philip, the seventh earl, who, on his death, left a daughter, the Lady Charlotte Herbert. She was declared heiress of her father to the Glamorganshire estates, and, as such heiress, became possessed of Cardiff Castle and the valuable property annexed to the lordship. Just before this time the seventh Lord Windsor had been created Earl of Plymouth, and as royal honours sometimes fall in showers, his second son, Thomas Windsor (eldest son by his second marriage), was created Viscount Windsor in

the peerage of Ireland. In the vigour of his manhood, probably handsome, doubtless chivalrous and persuasive, the newly created Viscount Windsor won the heart and hand of the young heiress, and with her received as a dowry Cardiff Castle and the princely estates of the Earls of Pembroke in Glamorganshire. They left a son, the second, and, as it turned out to be, the last Viscount Windsor, for he on his death left two daughters, Charlotte Jane and Alice Elizabeth. The eldest daughter, on the division of the property became heiress to Cardiff Castle and the estates. Thus a second time within half a century the male issue failed, and a female inherited Cardiff Castle and the property of the Glamorgan lordship. On this occasion it was not one of the chivalry of St. George, but a Knight of St. Andrew who wooed and won the Welsh heiress. A chieftain from Ossian's "land of mists," John, fourth Earl of Bute, came, and, like Cæsar, saw and conquered. He married in 1766 the daughter and heiress of the second and last Viscount Windsor, and he in his turn became possessed of Cardiff Castle and the estates. Third in direct descent from him is the present Marquis of Bute. Thirty years after his marriage with the heiress of Viscount Windsor, and in the year 1796, John Earl of Bute was created Marquis of Bute and Earl of Windsor. The second title was no doubt sought to keep in remembrance the name of his father-in-law, but it did not revive the viscountcy of Windsor, which lasted for only two generations, and it did not in any way interfere with the older title of Baron Windsor, which had been revived nearly three centuries before; which was then the second title of the Earls of Plymouth, and which now adorns the name of the young nobleman who

attained his majority in August, 1878. The earldom of Windsor possessed by the Marquis of Bute is a creation of the thirty-sixth year of George III.; the barony of Windsor held by Lord Windsor was created in the reign of the Conqueror, and revived in the twentieth year of the reign of Henry VIII.





CHAPTER III.

The Windsor Descent.

THE ANGLO-SAXON PERIOD.



COUNTRY squire who, it is said, prided himself more upon the extent of his ancestral acres and his imaginary descent from somebody whose name was or ought to have been inscribed in the "Roll of Battel Abbey" than upon generous consideration for his tenantry and faith in the good and the true, disputed some agricultural question with one of his tenants. Waxing irate at the presumptuous independence of the farmer, and his stubborn loyalty to his opinions, the exasperated landlord exclaimed, "Don't contradict me, sir; do you know that my ancestors came over with the Conqueror." "And may be," retorted the sturdy Saxon yeoman, "he found mine here when he came." If any unduly sceptical reader fancies that an apocryphal flavour pervades the anecdote, it will be sufficient to remind him that fact and truth are not always identical. A fable may convey the noblest truths and the soundest moral, whilst dry hard facts of the Gradgrind type may be as destitute of nutriment, mental and moral, as empty husks and chaff. Ancient lineage, high and honourable descent, is unquestionably a noble heritage, and, if esti-

mated rightly by its possessors, is of priceless value. The man who despises it is dead to the force of lofty example and to the moral influence descending from worthy ancestors, who acted well their part in the great life drama of their day. Let a boy be trained and educated in direct view of the obligations and responsibilities which rest upon him as the representative of a long line of illustrious ancestors; let their patriotism and their heroic deeds as recorded in their country's annals, and the fame and the reputation they nobly won, be applied to stimulate their descendant to emulation of them and their actions, so that he too may be as they were—honoured while living, and lamented and glorified when dead; teach him that the men whose long descended name he bears, and whose portraits, grim and darkened by age, look down upon him from hall, and library, and corridor, would be almost ready to frown and to start from their panels in anger should he ever descend to an ignoble or dishonourable deed, whilst they would be gratified and rejoice at witnessing his self-denial, his patient forbearance, his kindness of heart, his benevolence, and his sympathy with those around him; impress upon him that these qualities of character, and qualities such as these, elevate and enoble the boy; that they will prepare him for a grand manhood, and will make that manhood illustrious; and then long descent and a noble ancestry will become most influential moral factors in the formation of character. The moral value of what is called “high estate” cannot be over-estimated when thus wisely and judiciously used. Napoleon knew nothing of the restraining or the stimulating influence awakened by the remembrance of illustrious progenitors, or the moral effect produced or

which ought to be produced by ancestral portraits looking down upon their descendants from quaintly carved frame and panel, or he could never have issued that turgid proclamation on the eve of the battle of the Pyramids, redolent of fustian and bombast, assuring an ignorant and unsympathising French soldiery that the eyes of forty centuries were looking down upon them from the old sepulchres of the Egyptian kings. So far as the stimulating influence upon Frenchmen was concerned, the proclamation would have been equally effective had it omitted the Pyramids and the forty centuries.

There is a noble stimulus descending from deeds of glory and greatness in the past when rightly viewed; and especially the deeds of glory and greatness of one's own race and people, and more especially of one's own ancestry. The English nobleman who can claim a companion of the Conqueror as his ancestor, and who feels that the honour of a long and unbroken line of illustrious progenitors is in his keeping, inherits a grand patrimony, and has incentives to live a life of noble deeds and patriotic usefulness additional to other men. Lord Windsor may not boast that his ancestor came over with the Conqueror, but he can, if he pleases, utter a prouder boast still—that the Normans found his ancestors here when they came. Long anterior to the Norman Conquest, when Walter, the son of Other, assumed the surname of de Windsor and was made by the Conqueror a Baron and Castellane of Windsor Forest—which then embraced an extensive district north of and bordering the Thames—they held potent sway in the Mid-Saxon kingdom. Before Canute, the Danish king laid his grip upon England and ascended the throne of

Alfred; before the usurper Macbeth, whose portrait Shakespeare has painted in black, murdered Duncan and clutched the Scottish crown; whilst the successors of Charlemagne—the Conrads and the Othos of Germany—swayed in glory the sceptre which the great Conqueror had bequeathed them, and the early Capet kings were striving to strengthen and consolidate their dynasty in France; when Spain was but a geographical expression, and before the kingdom of Portugal was founded; whilst the Eastern Roman Empire flourished and the Caliphs of Persia and Bagdad reigned in fabled Oriental splendour; before the Turks had risen into power as a people, had overran Persia, or had seized Jerusalem; the ancestors of Lord Windsor played a conspicuous part as Thanes of Saxon England. The old Other name, revived by the Windsors within the last two centuries, was a name of power some ten centuries ago. The first Other or Othoere on record, so far as can be discovered, is the great Norse Viking, "Othere, the old sea captain, who dwelt in Helgoland," commemorated as the discoverer of the North Cape in the appendix to King Alfred's translation of Orosius, so finely versified by Longfellow :—

" His figure was tall and stately,
Like a boy's his eye appeared ;
His hair was yellow as hay,
But threads of a silvery gray
Gleamed in his tawny beard.

Hearty and hale was Othere,
His cheek was the colour of oak ;
With a kind of laugh in his speech,
Like the sea-tide on a beach,
As unto the king he spoke.

And Alfred, King of the Saxons,
Had a book upon his knees,
And wrote down the wondrous tale
Of him who was first to sail
Into the Arctic seas."

Alfred ascended the throne in 871, and he took down, as he states, from the lips of the old sea-king himself the account of his discoveries in the wild North Sea. Othere was a wealthy man at home, as he informed the king :—

" I own six hundred reindeer,
With sheep and swine beside ;
I have tribute from the Finns,
Whalebone and reindeer-skins
And ropes of walrus-hide.

I ploughed the land with horses,
But my heart was ill at ease,
For the old seafaring men
Came to me now and then
With their sagas of the seas."

Rich though Othere was at home, and though he received tribute from the Finns, he nevertheless yielded to the solicitations of Alfred, and consented to remain in England, where honours and wealth awaited him. From this Othere, who related his wondrous voyage to King Alfred a thousand years ago, and who is described as "a rich and powerful lord," the Windsor family has descended.

The Othere race continued in unbroken power through all the fluctuations and violent changes of the Danish usurpation. In the reign of Edward the Confessor, the long sound of the name is found shortened, for the Thane of that day is called Other, the son of Othoere. The seat of his power was Stanwell, a princely domain on

the north bank of the Thames, about two miles from Staines, and standing nearly between it and Old Windsor. His vast estates extended over considerable portions of five counties—Middlesex, Beresere, Hamtseire, Bochinghamseire, and Surry. A lengthened enumeration of all these estates will be found in Doomsday Book, compiled in the reign of William the Conqueror, when Walter, the son of Other, and who subsequently assumed the surname of de Windsor, was in possession. After the extended account in Doomsday Book of Walter de Windsor's property, it is said, "All which lordships manors and land Dominus Otherus, his father, held in the reign of King Edward the Confessor." At Stanwell, Other lived in princely state and ruled his vast possessions with almost absolute sway. Altering slightly and very slightly one of the Laureat's verses, it might be said of Other, that

Here he lived in state and bounty,
Lord of Stanwell fair and free ;
Not a lord in all the county
Half so great a lord as he.

With Other the genealogical chart of the Windsor family prefixed to this little volume commences.





CHAPTER IV.

The Windsor Descent (*continued*).

FROM THE CONQUEST TO HENRY VIII.'S REIGN.

THER, Lord of Stanwell, was succeeded by his son Walter—called in some old records William—who was Lord of Stanwell, and possessor of the bulk of the family estates at the time of the Conquest. William the Norman was a masterful and tyrannical king, but he nevertheless showed much leniency to those Saxon nobles who submitted to the inevitable, and acknowledged his sovereignty. “Though,” says Hume, “he confiscated the estates of Harold and of others, yet most of the property was left in the hands of its former possessors.” Amongst those who remained unmolested in the possession of their estates was Walter, son of Other. He appears, moreover, to have obtained favour with the Conqueror, who shortly after the Conquest created him a Baron. The king, moreover, distinguished him by other marks of favour,—he made him Castellane of Windsor and Warden of all the Berkshire forests. After this appointment Walter, the son of Other, assumed the surname of de Windsor. Windsor Castle and the town of New Windsor were not then built, their sites were an undistinguishable part of the extensive Windsor

forest. Old Windsor, which stands on the Thames about two miles from the new town had, however, long existed and possessed an historic name. It was an old seat of the Saxon kings, and William the Conqueror visited it in 1077. Probably at this time Walter of Stanwell was appointed its Castellane and the Warden of the forests. Old Windsor is the ancient Windlesofra or Windlesora,—the Windshore. In the reign of Richard I. the spelling of the Windsor name was Windlesore; and in the reign of Edward III. it was Wyndesore. Miles, Lord of Stanwell, who in that reign accompanied John of Gaunt to Spain, is styled Miles de Wyndesore.

As a further proof of the power of the Windsor family at that period, and the extent of their possessions, it may be mentioned that Gerald, a younger brother of Walter, held and left to his son, Walter Fitz Gerald, two lordships in Berkshire, nine in Wiltshire, three in Dorsetshire, one in Somerset, and ten in Hampshire.

Walter, the son of Other (the first de Windsor), married, according to the Earl of Kerry's pedigree, Gladys the daughter of Rhiwallon ap Convyn, Prince of North Wales. Other genealogists affirm that his wife's name was Beatrix. On the death of Walter de Windsor his eldest son William—who is called by Camden, William Fitz Walter as well as de Windsor—succeeded him. This William is styled “a Baron of great possessions.” He was succeeded by his eldest son, another William, to whom Henry II. confirmed “all the estates held by his father.” It is possible that in the wars of the succession, continued throughout the whole of the preceding reign, William de Windsor espoused the cause of Stephen against Matilda, the mother of Henry. Hence, when

Henry ascended the throne, de Windsor might have felt more secure by obtaining a confirmation from the new monarch. This William de Windsor accompanied Richard I. in his invasion of Normandy in 1194, during which invasion Richard died from the effects of a wound, and it is probable that de Windsor fell in one of the numerous battles and sieges. There is no account of his return to England ; and in the year 1198—a year before the death of Richard—Walter de Windsor, the eldest son of William, is found in possession. This Walter, having no issue male—he had two daughters—by a fine levied in Easter Term, 9 Richard I. (1198), divided with his brother William “the whole barony of William de Windsor, their father.” Walter by this partition retained for himself and his heirs the town of Burnham (in Buckinghamshire) and the advowson of the Church ; the town of Beconsfield, with the advowson of the Church ; Eton, with the advowson of the Church ; and Orton, with the members and appurtenances; also one half of the town of Horsey, in Surrey ; and a Knights’ fee in Essex. William de Windsor (spelled Windlesore in the deed) had the Lordship of Hakeburn, with the appurtenances ; Stanwell and the Meres, with the appurtenances ; and the advowson of the Church at Stanwell ; the whole town of Horton, and the advowson of the Church, yielding and paying yearly a pair of gilt spurs for all services. From this period (1198) William de Windsor took possession of Stanwell ; and the curious in pedigree will notice in the genealogical chart in this volume that he is styled Lord of Stanwell and not Baron. The College of Heralds, or the College of Arms, or the King at Arms of that period, or those whose province it then was to settle

the profound and puzzling questions of rank and title and precedence, decided that if a slice be carved out of a barony that barony becomes defunct. A human body may be deprived of some of its members and yet live, but a barony it seems cannot. As therefore the estates of the Barony were divided between Walter and William de Windsor, William, notwithstanding he retained the family seat, was no longer a Baron, but Lord of Stanwell only. From this time until the reign of Henry VIII., when the Barony was revived in favour of the de Windsor of that day, the de Windsors are known in history as Lords of Stanwell.

During this period of three hundred and thirty years they played their part upon the stage of English history; they joined in the general opposition of the nobles against the tyrannies of John; they fought under the banners of the Edwards; they battled for or against the "usurping Bolingbroke"—Henry IV.—who wrested the crown from the unhappy and weak Richard II.; they mingled in the Wars of the Roses on the one side or the other, and probably changing sides occasionally like most other English nobles,—now embroidering the red rose on their banner and slaying as many Yorkists as they were able, then

—raised aloft the milk white rose.

* * * *

And in their standard bore the name of York,
To grapple with the House of Lancaster.

When the Yorkist king, the last of the Plantagenets, lost crown and life at the battle of Bosworth, Thomas de Windsor was Lord of Stanwell. That he sympathised with the claims of the Welshman, Henry Tudor,

to the English throne is probable from the honours conferred upon his son by Henry VIII. He died in the year of the battle of Bosworth, 1485, and was succeeded by his young and eldest surviving son Andrew.





CHAPTER V.

The Windsor Descent (*continued*).

FROM HENRY VIII.'S REIGN TO THE CREATION OF THE
EARLDOM OF PLYMOUTH.



SIR ANDREW DE WINDSOR was made one of the Knights of the Bath at the Chapter in the Tower of London, on the 23rd June, 1509, on the Coronation of Henry VIII. In the summons sent to him to take that degree the king recites that "he hath appointed twenty-six of the most noble persons, and of honourable blood, and of ancient houses, to take the order of Knighthood, and to repair to the Tower of London on the 22nd day of June." In the list of these twenty-six gentlemen "of ancient houses," there are seven Peers, and Sir Andrew Windsor is the third Knight. In the fifth year of Henry VIII—in 1513—he accompanied the king in his expedition against France. He was present at the siege of Terouenne, and at the battle which preceded it—the battle of Guinegate, more generally known as the "Battle of Spurs"; because, as it is said, the French cavalry made more use of their spurs in fleeing from the field than of their swords in fighting. For his "valiant behaviour in the battle-field," Sir Andrew Windsor was advanced, on the field, to the honour

of a knight banneret. He was, moreover, selected in the year 1514 as one of the gentlemen to accompany the Princess Mary, the sister of Henry VIII., when she was escorted to France to marry Louis XII. In 1520 he was chosen to attend the king on the occasion of his famous interview with Francis I. of France, known in history as "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." He was also one of the lords who signed the celebrated letter to Pope Clement VII., informing him that unless he complied with King Henry's demands and pronounced his divorce from Queen Catherine, they should seek that divorce by other means. In 1523 the Duke of Suffolk was sent at the head of an English army to invade France, and Sir Andrew Windsor accompanied him as one of the principal commanders. His military and political services were acknowledged by the king and the Court; and in the year 1529 he was elevated to the Peerage, being created by letters patent "Baron Windsor, of Bradenham, in the county of Bucks."* Bradenham was an ancient seat of the de Windsors, and on the partition of the paternal estates in 1198 between the brothers Walter and William de Windsor, as related before, Bradenham remained in the possession of Walter. But Andrew Windsor was descended from the other brother, Thomas, and Bradenham was at this time in Andrew's possession. It is possible that the direct line of Walter failed, and that the property reverted by heirship to Andrew or to one of the predecessors of Andrew. It is remarkable, however, that Andrew Windsor did not fix upon the old family seat, Stanwell—the head of the old lordship and barony—as the territory after which

* See Note at end of volume.

the revived barony should be named. Did the king, who twelve years afterward forced Andrew Windsor to give him possession of the noble demesne of Stanwell in exchange for the manor of Bordesley and other property in Worcestershire, already covet the princely property on the Thames, as Ahab coveted the vineyard of Naboth? Whatever might be the reason, Andrew Windsor was not created Baron of Stanwell but of Bradenham. He was subsequently made Knight of the Garter, and one of the gentlemen of the king's chamber.

A noticeable incident in the history of the Windsor family, and which strikingly shows the imperious and masterful temper of that Tudor king, who "never spared man in his anger or woman in his lust," occurred in the year 1541. Anthony Collins relates the story as told by Lord Windsor himself to Sir William Dugdale. In the year, 1541 Henry sent a message to Lord Windsor announcing that he would dine with him at Stanwell on a specified day. Henry arrived on the day with great pomp and ceremony, and was sumptuously entertained. After the banquet the king informed the baron that he liked the place so well that he was determined to have it, "yet not," added he, "without a more beneficial exchange." Lord Windsor replied, "I hope your Highness is not in earnest," and he prayed the king not to take the place from him, as it had been the seat of his ancestors for so many generations. "Tut, tut, man," exclaimed the masterful monarch, putting on a stern countenance, "it must be so," and bade him on his allegiance go straightway to the Attorney General, who would more fully acquaint him with the reason therefor. Not caring to incur the displeasure of the imperious king, Lord Windsor waited upon the Attorney General,

who showed him a draft of a deed already prepared, for an exchange of Stanwell in lieu of Bordesley Manor, Worcestershire, which included the Hewell domain, and which had been seized by the king after the suppression of the monasteries. Lord Windsor felt that he was compelled to accept the hard bargain, and had to quit his seat, the ancient home of his family, forthwith. In the draft of the deed of exchange, the Stanwell property is described as “the lordship and manor of Stanwell, lying in the counties of Middlesex, Surrey, Bucks, Berks, and Southampton,” by which, as the historian says, “the greatness of it may in some sort be discovered.” Dugdale stated that Lord Windsor in relating the facts said, that being constrained to accept the exchange, he was compelled to quit Stanwell, though he had then laid in his Christmas provisions for the keeping of his wonted hospitality there; all which he left in the house, saying, “they should not find it bare Stanwell.”

Andrew Windsor was succeeded in the title and honours by the eldest of his four sons, William. This baron was one of the chief mourners at the funeral of Edward VI. in Westminster Abbey, and was one of the first of the nobles to proclaim “the Lady Mary” as Queen. When Queen Mary, under the influence and yielding to the importunities of her husband, Philip of Spain, persuaded the English Government to assist Spain in her war with France; and the Earl of Pembroke with 10,000 British troops was sent to Flanders, William, Lord Windsor, was appointed one of the commanders of the expedition. He died in 1558, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Edward. This nobleman accompanied his father to the Low Countries, and was present at the great battle of St. Quentin. The King of

Spain had assembled an army in Flanders, which, after being joined by the English forces, amounted to 60,000 men, and which was under the command of Philibert, Duke of Savoy, one of the greatest captains of the age. The old chronicler Holinshed states that at the siege of St. Quentin, Lord Windsor, followed by Lord Dudley, was the first to mount the wall, on which he planted the English banner. On his return he was received with great favour by Queen Elizabeth, and in the year 1566 he entertained her Majesty with splendid hospitality at his seat at Bradenham.* Edward, Lord Windsor, died in 1575, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Frederick, who died unmarried in 1585, and was succeeded by his next brother, Henry. These two noblemen were famous for deeds of chivalry and doughty exploits, and splintering of lances in jousts and tourney, and were much honoured and favoured by the queen. During the lifetime of their father, they were chosen by Elizabeth to accompany the Earl of Derby when he was commissioned by her Majesty to invest Henry III. of France with the Order of the Garter. Henry, Lord Windsor, died on the 6th of April, 1605, and was buried at Tardebigg, near to Hewell Grange, where a curious monument with his effigy at full length was erected to his memory. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Thomas, who was born in 1591. He married Catherine, eldest daughter of Edward Somerset, Earl of Worcester, and was created a Knight of the Bath. He was Admiral

* Bradenham was occupied by Mr. Isaac Disraeli, the father of Lord Beaconsfield, from about 1825 to 1848, when he died there. He wrote here his "Amenities of Literature," and other of his works. Lord Beaconsfield occupied Bradenham for a short time after his father's death.

of the Fleet which in 1623 conveyed Prince Charles on his return from Spain, after his and Buckingham's senseless journey thither—under the disguised names of John and Thomas Smith—to further Charles's proposed marriage with the Infanta. That he did not win his honours by Court intrigue, or by flattering the whims and prejudices of the vain and frivolous pedant, James I., is evident. He was one of those few remonstrant peers who made protest to the king against the number of Scotch earls and viscounts whom he had created. This sturdy and thoroughly patriotic action was calculated to weaken his influence and position at Court; but he was not to be dissuaded from his protest, and from what he felt to be a right course, by the frowns or the displeasure of a king. He died in 1640, leaving no male issue, and the Barony then fell into abeyance between his two sisters, Elizabeth, the eldest, who married Dixie Hickman, Esq., of Kew, and nephew of Sir William Hickman, of Gainsboro', in the county of Lincoln; and Eliza, who married first her cousin, Andrew Windsor, and secondly Sir James Ware. The eldest son of Elizabeth was named Thomas Windsor Hickman, and to this nephew and namesake Lord Windsor left by will—on condition that he assumed the arms and name of Windsor—all his property and estates. This nephew, as will be seen, eventually succeeded his uncle in the title also.

Thomas Windsor (formerly Hickman) was an ardent Royalist, and manifested great attachment to the king's person and great zeal and bravery in his cause. At the fiercely contested battle of Naseby, so disastrous to the cause of Charles—June 14th, 1645—he charged several times into the very midst of Cromwell's troopers. Immediately after the Restoration, the Barony of Windsor

—which as before stated had fallen into abeyance between his mother and aunt—was terminated in his favour as a recognition of his services in the royal cause, and to reward him in some degree for his sufferings. The letters patent restoring to him the old family title are dated 6th June, 1660, the first year of Charles II., and they state that the king for the “many good services performed by this Thomas Windsor throughout the whole course of the Great Rebellion, as also his sufferings by imprisonment, plunder, and otherwise, did by a declaratory patent under the great seal, bearing date the 16th day of June, in the twelfth year of his reign,* restore unto him, the said Thomas and his descendants as aforesaid, the stile title and dignity of Lord Windsor.” He took his seat in the House of Peers on the 18th of June, 1660. In the following year he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire, and in the seventeenth year of Charles II.† (1666) he was made “Governor of the island of Jamaica, and Admiral of those seas.” Jamaica had just been occupied by the English, and Lord Windsor proved himself to be an able, a vigorous, and a most successful “Admiral of those seas.” England was then at war with Spain, and with a small force Lord Windsor sailed for and attacked the island of Cuba. Having defeated a force of 3,000 Spaniards, he re-embarked and boldly forced his way into the strongly fortified harbour of St. Jago, the capital of the island; an act of successful naval daring which won for him considerable renown, and which almost rivalled Drake’s

* The Statute Book and the legal documents and patents of the reign of Charles II. utterly ignore the eleven years’ existence of the Commonwealth.

† See previous note.

"singeing the King of Spain's whiskers" in Cadiz Harbour, or Blake's gallant deed of derring-do in forcing an entry into the supposed impregnably fortified harbour of Santa Cruz, in Teneriffe.

After considerable fighting, Lord Windsor took seven Spanish ships, and ultimately possessed himself of the strongly fortified town and Castle of St. Jago, and all the Spanish munitions of war. In consideration of these and other eminent services, he was by letters patent, dated the 6th of December, 1682, "advanced to the degree and dignity of an Earl of this realm," with the title of Earl of Plymouth. He was at this time the Governor of the town and garrison of Kingston-upon-Hull. His first wife was Ann, daughter of Sir William Savile, Bart. ; she died in March, 1667. The eldest son of this marriage was Other Windsor (of Breedon, in the county of Worcester), who was born on the 12th December, 1659, and died in the lifetime of his father, on the 11th of June, 1685. By his marriage with Elizabeth, the daughter and heir of Thomas Turvey, of Walcot, in the county of Warwick, he left a son, also named Other, who became the second Earl of Plymouth on the death of his grandfather. It is worthy of notice, while it shows the unbroken continuity of descent of this ancient family, that after a lapse of six hundred years the old family name of Other was revived, by the first Lord Plymouth giving the name to his eldest son, and it continued to be the first name of each successive peer for five generations until the death without male issue of Other Archer, the sixth Earl of Plymouth, brother of the late Baroness Windsor.



CHAPTER VI.

The Windsor Descent (*continued*).

FROM THE CREATION OF THE EARLDOM OF PLYMOUTH, TO
THE PRESENT TIME.



HOMAS WINDSOR, the first Earl of Plymouth, after the death of his first wife married Ursula, the daughter and co-heir of Sir Thomas Widdrington. From this second marriage descended the Viscounts Windsor and Barons Mountjoy. The eldest son of this marriage was Thomas Windsor. He was created Viscount Windsor of the kingdom of Ireland, and Lord Mountjoy of the Isle of Wight, in the kingdom of England. In the second chapter of this little volume, entitled "The Windsor and Bute families," it is stated that on the death of Philip, the seventh Earl of Pembroke, he left an only child, the Lady Charlotte Herbert. She was declared heiress to her father of Cardiff Castle and all the Pembroke estates in Glamorganshire. In 1704 she was married to this Thomas Viscount Windsor, and it was thus that Cardiff Castle and the estates became the property of a branch of the Windsor family. The issue of the marriage of Thomas Viscount Windsor and Lady Charlotte Herbert were, Thomas Philip Windsor, who died young; and next, Herbert Windsor,

who, on the death of his father, became the second Viscount Windsor. During the lifetime of his father, in the year 1734, he was elected M.P. for Cardiff, and retained the seat until the death of his father in 1739. By his marriage he had three children : a son, Herbert Thomas Windsor, who died at five years old ; and two daughters, Charlotte Jane and Alice Elizabeth, who survived their father and were co-heirs to his property. On the death of Herbert, the second Viscount Windsor, without male issue, the title of Viscount Windsor and Baron Mountjoy became extinct. Charlotte Jane, his eldest daughter, was married to John, the fourth Earl of Bute, subsequently created Marquis of Bute, and third in direct descent from this marriage is the present Marquis of Bute.

Other Windsor, the eldest son of the first Earl of Plymouth, died, as before stated, in the lifetime of his father ; and his son Other, on the death of his grandfather in 1687, became second Earl of Plymouth. He was then only eight years old. On the 21st November, 1710, he was appointed Recorder of Worcester and Custos Rotulorum of the county. He was also appointed Lord Lieutenant of the counties of Cheshire, Denbighshire, and Flint. It is possible that he sympathised with the claims of the Stuarts, for on the accession of George I. to the English throne he was, without any explained cause, suddenly deprived of all his official positions. He died on the 26th of December, 1727, and was succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Other, who was born on the 7th of June, 1707, and was consequently nineteen years old when he became Earl of Plymouth. Some two years after his accession to the Earldom, on the 7th of May, 1730, he married Eliza-

beth Lewis, only daughter and heiress of Thomas Lewis, of the Van, and of St. Fagans, in the county of Glamorgan; and of Soberton, in the county of Hants.* After a brief two years and a half of wedded life, and after nearly five years' possession of the title, the third Earl of Plymouth died, on the 23rd November, 1732, at the early age of twenty-five; and in the next year, 9th November, 1733, his young wife followed him to the tomb, dying prematurely at the age of twenty-three. They left an only child, Other Lewis Windsor, born the 12th of May, 1731, and who, on the death of his father, became fourth Earl of Plymouth when only eighteen months old. He was married in 1750, when nineteen years of age, to Katherine, the daughter of Thomas, Lord Archer; and on the 6th November, 1754, when he was twenty-three years of age, he was appointed Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Glamorgan. He died in 1771, and was also buried at Tardebigg. He was succeeded by his son, Other Hickman Windsor, the fifth Earl, who was born on May 30th, 1757. In the year 1778 he married Sarah, daughter and co-heiress of Andrew, Lord Archer, by whom he had issue, a son, Other Archer, the sixth Earl, who was born in 1789; and two daughters,—Maria, who was married on the 25th October, 1811, to Arthur, the third Marquis of Downshire, and who died a widow on the 7th of April, 1855; and Harriet, who was married on the 19th June, 1819, to the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, second son of the first Earl of Powis.

* For account of this marriage see Chapter VII., entitled "The Windsors' Welsh Ancestry."

Other Hickman, the fifth Earl of Plymouth, died on the 12th of June, 1799, and was succeeded by his son Other Archer as sixth Earl, he being then ten years old. In 1811 he married Mary, the eldest daughter of John Frederick Sackville, third Earl of Dorset, and sister to the first Duke of Dorset. He was elected Chairman of the Worcestershire Quarter Session, and his popularity in Worcestershire was almost unbounded. He resolved to raise, and succeeded in raising, ten troops of yeomanry in Worcestershire, and the Worcestershire yeomanry are still reckoned amongst the finest and most effective of our defensive home forces. In September, 1831, colours were presented to the regiment by the Countess of Plymouth in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. On the 10th of July, 1833, Other, the sixth Earl of Plymouth and twelfth Baron Windsor, died, at the age of forty-four, and was buried on the 22nd of July at Tardebigg, the burial place of several of his immediate predecessors. The funeral was largely attended by the aristocracy of Worcestershire, and by the farmers and the public of the districts in the neighbourhood of Hewell Grange, showing the respect and esteem entertained for his lordship throughout the county. All the troops of the Worcestershire yeomanry were present, and unfeigned and widespread sorrow was felt at his loss. Shortly after his death a lofty and imposing obelisk was erected to his memory on the summit of the Lickey hills in the neighbourhood of Bromsgrove, the first stone of which was laid by the late Lord Lyttelton. On his death, without issue, the Barony of Windsor fell into abeyance between his two sisters, the Marchioness of Downshire and Lady Harriet Clive; and the Earldom of Plymouth devolved upon

bis uncle Andrew, his father's eldest living brother, who became seventh Earl of Plymouth. Andrew, Lord Plymouth, died unmarried on the 19th of January, 1837, and the Earldom fell to his only surviving brother, Henry. He died on the 8th of December, 1843, without issue, when the Earldom of Plymouth became extinct.

Other Archer, the sixth Earl of Plymouth, was not so widely known in the county of Glamorgan as in Worcestershire, but those who did know him cherished for him much respect and affectionate regard. In Glamorganshire he is more generally spoken of as the brother of the Baroness Windsor.

The Lady Harriet Windsor, the youngest sister of Other Archer, the sixth Earl, was born on the 30th July, 1797. On the 19th of June, 1819, she was married, as before stated, to the Honourable Robert Henry Clive, second son of Edward, the first Earl of Powis of the Clive blood. By this marriage there were six children, three sons and three daughters. The eldest son was Robert Clive, who was born on the 24th of May, 1824; he was the father of Lord Windsor. The second son was George Herbert Windsor-Clive, born on the 12th of March, 1835; he was Captain and Lieut-Colonel in the Coldstream Guards, but retired in 1870; he served in India during the Mutiny, and was present at the siege and at the assault and capture of Delhi, and has received the Indian Mutiny Medal and Clasp; he is a Deputy-Lieutenant and Magistrate for Worcestershire, and is M.P. for Ludlow, for which town he has sat since 1860. The third son of this marriage was William Windsor-Clive, who was killed in a railway accident on the 24th of September, 1857; a month after the birth of his nephew, Lord Windsor. The Hon.

Robert Henry Clive died on the 20th January, 1854; and on the 25th of October, 1855, his widow, Lady Harriet Clive, had the abeyance of the Barony of Windsor terminated in her favour after the death of her sister, the Marchioness of Downshire, who died on the 7th of April, 1855; and on the 9th of November, 1855, the Baroness Windsor was empowered by letters patent to take the surname of Windsor in addition to and before that of Clive. She died on the 9th of November, 1869, and her death was deeply regretted and deplored by all who came within the circle of her influence, and by none, perhaps, more than by the tenants on the extensive Windsor estates. She was a most estimable lady, deeply sympathising with and generous to the poor, and bountiful in her gifts for benevolent and religious objects. Her memory is still green and fragrant in the neighbourhood of St. Fagans and Hewell Grange, and she continues to live in the loving recollections of the Windsor tenantry. Her mantle it is gratifying to know has fallen on a successor worthy to wear it, her daughter-in-law, the Lady Mary Windsor Clive, who equals the Baroness in the extent of her benevolence and the breadth of her sympathies, and who like her predecessor has won widespread respect and esteem.

Robert Clive (subsequently the Hon. Robert Windsor-Clive), the eldest son of the Hon. Robert Henry Clive and the Baroness Windsor, was M.P. for Ludlow; and on the 25th of October, 1852, he married the Lady Mary Selina Bridgeman, youngest daughter of George Augustus Frederick Henry, the second Earl of Bradford of the Bridgeman family. By this marriage there are four children: Robert George, the present Lord Wind-

sor, born 27th August, 1857, a brief biography of whom will be found at the commencement of this little volume; and three daughters, Georgina Harriet Charlotte, Henrietta Lucy, and Mary Agnes, who in the year 1873 were given the precedence of a baron's daughters.

Shortly after the marriage of Mr. Clive and Lady Mary Bridgeman, the old Castle of St. Fagans, which had not heretofore been used as a residence by any of the Windsor family, was fitted up by them, and became their Welsh home. The grounds were tastefully laid out and ornamented from designs prepared by Mr. Clive, and all the improvements were carried out under his own personal supervision. They were frequent visitors to the picturesque village, and grew warmly attached to the place. The death of Mr. Clive's father the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, in January, 1854, as recorded before, put him into the possession of the estates in Shropshire; and as a consequence he and Lady Mary were not able to spend so much time at St. Fagans as before, although they continued to visit it every year until Mr. Clive's early death, in 1859. Mr. Clive and Lady Mary also manifested a special interest in Penarth and its development, and he took an active part in maturing a project for the formation of a harbour at the mouth of the river Ely, on the north shore of Penarth, and for the construction of a railway to join the Great Western and the Taff Vale lines, and thus to create a coal-carrying trade at Penarth. A company was formed and an Act of Parliament was obtained for the making of the harbour and the railway. Mr. Clive was the first chairman of the company, and from the great interest which he took in the scheme, and the energy which his example and counsels infused into all con-

cerned in its development, the most hopeful auguries were entertained of the success of the new project, which it was felt would so materially benefit Penarth. Unhappily, Mr. Clive did not live long to nurture the scheme upon which his heart was set, and which had so auspiciously commenced under his fostering oversight. He died on the 4th of August, 1859, within two years after the birth of his son, the present Lord Windsor, and after a brief wedded life of seven years. His premature death, at the early age of thirty-five, was widely and deeply regretted. Four years before his death, his mother, the Baroness Windsor, was, as before shown, empowered by letters patent to take the surname of Windsor in addition to and before that of Clive; and after that Mr. Clive was known as the Hon. Robert Windsor-Clive. His widow, the Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, devoted herself with all a mother's love and devotion to the training and education of the young children he had left to her care. The result of that training has fulfilled the best hopes of those to whom the family name is dear and precious. Shortly before her son went to Eton, and when he was twelve years old, his grandmother, the Baroness Windsor, died, and he as heir and next in succession inherited the title and estates, and is the fourteenth Lord Windsor since the title was revived in the time of Henry VIII., and the twenty-ninth in direct lineal descent from Other, Lord of Stanwell in the reign of Edward the Confessor. With this Other, whose son Walter took the surname of de Windsor, and was created a Baron by William the Conqueror, the Genealogical Chart in this volume commences.



CHAPTER VII.

The Windsors' Welsh Ancestry.

THE FAMILY OF LEWIS, OF VAN.



WO generations of the Windsor family, after they had been created Earls of Plymouth, had passed away when, as before stated, the head of that ancient family, Other Windsor, third Earl of Plymouth—imitating the example, worthy to be imitated, of his grand-uncle—wooed, won, and married, in 1730, another young and wealthy Welsh heiress, Elizabeth Lewis, of Van, near Caerphilly, whose ancestors had played a more prominent and conspicuous part in Welsh history than the Herberts of Ewyas, either before or after they became Earls of Pembroke and Montgomery, or than their great ancestors the Ap Thomases. Annalists state that in the latter half of the tenth century, when Edgar was King of Saxon England and Dunstan was Archbishop of Canterbury, the famous Gwaethfoed, who was ruler of Cardigan, was also Lord of Cibwyr, that district and hundred of Glamorgan adjoining Cardiff. Like other Welsh princes, Gwaethfoed acknowledged a certain amount of allegiance to Edgar, the Saxon king, but he was no tributary vassal, ready to obey at the

beck and call of his lord. On one occasion, having been summoned to meet the English king at Chester, he with others was commanded to row the royal barge. This command he flatly refused to obey. The courtiers urged obedience, pointing out the danger of refusal; and as he remained silent they pressed the more, and appealed to his fear. This aroused the Welsh prince, and he replied in the memorable saying which has been adopted as the motto and rallying cry of some of the branches of his numerous descendants, *Ofner na ofuo angau*, “Fear him who fears not death.” The reply, so calmly uttered and so nobly bold, struck Edgar, who was not deficient in magnanimity, with admiration. He sought the acquaintance of the Welsh ruler, and they became personal and warm friends. Fourth in descent from Gwaethfoed was the chieftain, so famous in Glamorganshire annals and traditions, Ivor ap Meyrick, better known by his more celebrated name of Ivor Bach, Lord of Castell Coch. Ivor married Nest, the daughter of Madog ap Cradog, and with her obtained the lordship of Sainghenydd, or Caerphilly. He was one of the most daring Welsh leaders, and the most terrible foe of the Normans in their attempts to possess themselves of Glamorganshire. In the notable and bloody battle of Gelli-Darfawg, in the parish of Gelligaer, Ivor Bach headed the unarmoured Welsh in their terrible onslaught upon the mail-clad Normans, and to him the victory of that fearful day, so glorious in Glamorganshire annals, is mainly to be ascribed. Many of the readers of this little sketch will not fail to remember Sir Walter Scott’s glowing description of the battle in his song of the “Norman Horse Shoe.”



From Chepstow's towers, ere dawn of morn,
Was heard afar the bugle horn ;
And forth in banded pomp and pride,
Stout Clare and fiery Neville ride.
They swore their banners broad should gleam
In crimson light on Rhymney's stream ;
They vowed Caerphilly's sod should feel
The Norman charger's spurning heel.

And sooth they swore ;—the sun arose,
And Rhymney's wave with crimson glows !
For Clare's red banner floating wide,
Rolled down the stream to Severn's tide !
And sooth they vowed ;—the trampled green
Showed where hot Neville's charge had been.
In every sable hoof tramp stood
A Norman horseman's curdling blood !

Old Chepstow's brides may curse the toil
That armed stout Clare for Cambrian broil ;
Their orphans long the art may rue,
For Neville's war horse forged the shoe.

* * * * *

After this thrice famous battle the name of Ivor Bach became still more illustrious, and Norman barons in their strongholds, if they did not tremble at his name—for they seldom trembled at anything—nevertheless learned to fear him, and the rapidity and fury of his onslaughts. Ivor Bach's famous capture of Cardiff Castle, and his seizure of the Earl of Gloucester, his wife, and child, and his carrying them away captive into the hills, until the Earl and his father, King Henry I., signed a solemn agreement to restore to the Welsh of Glamorgan the rights and privileges of which they had been deprived, is too well known to need more than brief recapitulation here. Giraldus is one of the earliest chroniclers who records Ivor Bach's gallant exploit of

the capture of Cardiff Castle, although it is possible that he may be slightly in error as to the exact date of that gallant deed. The learned archdeacon was in Cardiff in 1188—some forty-two years after the death of Robert Consul, and about sixteen years after the death of Robert's son, Earl William—and therefore would be a fairly competent witness as to facts. Giraldus says that William, Earl of Gloucester, son of Robert Consul, had a dispute with a Welsh chieftain “whose name was Ivor the Little, being a man of short stature but of great courage. This man was, after the manner of the Welsh, owner of a tract of mountainous and woody country, of the whole or a part of which the Earl endeavoured to deprive him. At that time the castle of Cardiff was surrounded with high walls, guarded by one hundred and twenty men at arms, a numerous body of archers, and a strong watch. The city also contained many stipendiary soldiers; yet, in defiance of all these precautions of security, Ivor in the dead of night secretly scaled the walls, and seizing the Count and Countess with their only son, carried them off into the woods, and did not release them until he had recovered everything unjustly taken from him, and received a compensation of additional property.” This bald narrative, as far as it goes, shows the daring and prowess of Ivor Bach. Other historians give further particulars of this gallant capture, and record that Ivor refused to release the Connt and Countess “until they had consented to restore to the Welsh people of Cardiff and Glamorgan their ancient laws and liberties with all their privileges as they had ever stood since the time of Howell Dda, and until the king had confirmed all those concessions.” Before the Norman invasion the greater part of that

district of Glamorgan lying between Cibwyr Castle, at Llysfaen, and Morlais Castle, bordering on Breconshire, belonged to the ancestors of Ivor Bach, and Ivor himself resided more frequently at Morlais Castle than at Castell Coch.

When Robert Fitz Hamon conquered Glamorganshire and parcelled it out amongst his twelve knights, St. Fagans belonged to a Welsh chief, Meurig ap Hywel. In the Iolo MSS. it is recorded that "Meyryg, the son of Howel, the son of Elgad, Lord of St. Fagans, who bore from St. Fagans *sable* three keys, *or*; other books say, three keys, *argent*." The Norman barons, however, like their superiors, the Norman kings, were ever ready to give away what did not belong to them, and Fitz Hamon gave the manor of St. Fagans with other possessions to the sixth in the list of his knights. Thus it is recorded in the grant: "To Sir Peter le Soore the castle and manor of Peterston-super-Ely, with the manor of St. Fagans, one knight's fee." The Welsh Lord of St. Fagans, Meurig ap Hywel, was accordingly dispossessed of his lordship, and the Norman le Soore ruled in his stead. The Le Soores kept possession of Peterston until the invasion of Glamorgan by the "irregular and wild Glyndwr," as Shakespeare styles the Welsh hero. Among the descendants of the first Lord Sir Peter, was Sir Mayo or Mathe le Soore. He was a contemporary of the celebrated Ivor Hael, and of his equally renowned friend the famous Welsh poet, Davydd ap Gwilym; and an anecdote very characteristic of Davydd ap Gwilym is recorded when he on one occasion visited Sir Mayo le Soore either at Peterston or St. Fagans. This Sir Mayo had a daughter Sarah, who was married to Howel Velyn, fourth in descent from Ivor Bach, and

their son was Madoc ap Howel Velyn, referred to before. The Le Soores continued at Peterston until Owen Glyndwr's swoop upon Glamorganshire, when Owen burnt so many castles and towns, the town of Cardiff amongst the number. The Le Soore who then occupied Peterston thought he could defy the power of the Welsh chieftain, but Owen seized his castle, and to punish him for his presumptuous daring cut off his head, according to the statement of Rice Merrick in his "Morganiae Archaialographia." Thus ended, in 1404, the name of Le Soore in Glamorganshire, after an existence of a little more than 300 years. Merrick says that he saw a skull in Peterston Church (he lived in the reign of Elizabeth) which tradition alleged was the skull of the unfortunate Le Soore whom Glyndwr beheaded. It is to be hoped that the skull obtained decent sepulture many generations ago. There is no record that Owen Glyndwr despoiled or took St. Fagans.

St. Fagans passed by marriage to the De Veles. Rice Merrick says in his famous work, "I finde by old deeds that Peter le Veel was Lord of St. Fagans before any date was used, and that Alexander le Sor and Henry le Sor were witnesses thereto." Merrick says, moreover, that he found that in the year 1320 H. Lidon le Vele was Lord of the manor of St. Fagans. The manor and the estates remained in the De Vele family until the line ended in a female named Alice. Jenkins's MS. says that St. Fagans was the property of the De Veles "until Alice Veale, the heiress, married David Mathew. They had four daughters, between whom the lordships of St. Fagans and Llysworney were divided."

Whether Madoc ap Howel Velyn enjoyed the lordship and manor of St. Fagans or not, in right of his mother

Sarah, the daughter of Sir Mayo le Soore, he possessed large paternal possessions in Glamorganshire. Traditions allege, and annalists endorse the statement, and it is recorded in the "Reports and Transaetions" of learned societies, that Howel Velyn, the father of Madoc, recovered all the land, once belonging to his family, from Cibwyr to Morlais, that is, the whole district which, it is said, once belonged to the ancestors of Ivor Bach. This was hardly possible; but it is unquestioned that Howel Velyn had extensive possessions in the county, and left many descendants, all of whom were wealthy. Some of these descendants lived in the hill districts and some in the Vale of Glamorgan, but in process of years the name became corrupted or was changed.

Fifth in descent from Madoc ap Howel Velyn was Richard Gwyn, or Riehard the Fair, the son of Llewelyn Anwyl, of Pont Rhyn, Merthyr. His son, Lewis ap Richard Gwyn, purchased the Court estate from his kinsman, and thus united this portion of the property of Madoc ap Howel Velyn once more. This Lewis ap Richard Gwyn married his relative, the daughter of Lewis ap Rosser, a descendant of Madoc ap Howel Velyn, and by this marriage obtained more of the divided family property. His son, Edward ap Lewis, removed to Van, near Caerphilly. He probably rebuilt it and enclosed the spacious park which surrounded it. It is said that all the district, with the exception of Caerphilly, belonged to him. His name appears in official documents for the first time in 1549, in the reign of Edward VI., when in the list of high sheriffs and under sheriffs is found, as High Sheriff of Glamorganshire, the name "Edward Lewis, Esq., of Vann,"

and "John Smith, of Cardiff," Under Sheriff. This same Edward Lewis was again High Sheriff in 1556 and in 1560. He was also Deputy Custos for the county of Glamorgan; Henry, Earl of Pembroke, being Custos. He married Anne, daughter of Sir William Morgan, of Pencoed, and their eldest son, Thomas Lewis, succeeded, and was High Sheriff of Glamorganshire in the years 1570 and 1587. He "held in fee the manor of Caerphilly and the Van." He married Margaret, the daughter of Robert Gamage, Esq., of Coity Castle, and their son, Sir Edward Lewis, of Van, succeeded. He was born in 1560, and was High Sheriff of Glamorgan in 1601 and 1603. He was knighted in 1603 at Whitehall by James I. during the time of his shrievalty.

It has been stated that that branch of the De Vele family which possessed St. Fagans ended in a female, Alice Veale or Vele, and that she had, in her own right, the manor and property of St. Fagans. She married, in 1475, David Matthew, of Radyr, and left four daughters, between whom the lordships of St. Fagans and Lisworney were divided. Elizabeth, the eldest, married, 1509, Richard Hine, or Hurd; the second, Ann, married first Thomas Baynham, secondly Thomas Morgan; the third, Catherine, married Henry Wogan; and the youngest, Margaret, married William, son of Christopher Throgmorton. By 1560, a part of the manor of St. Fagans had come into possession, probably by purchase, of Dr. John Gibbon, of Pentrebane, who built the present manor house. A descendant of his married a daughter of Matthew Herbert, son of Sir George Herbert, of Swansea, and nephew of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, called Black Will. Through this alliance the manor house and manor of St. Fagans passed into the hands

of Sir William Herbert (some authorities say William Herbert, Esq.), of the White Friars, Cardiff, and of him Sir Edward Lewis, of the Van, purchased the property in 1616. This Sir Edward Lewis is also styled Lord of Penmark, Carnllwyd in Llancarvan, etc. In an ancient list of the manors of Glamorgan in the 17th century, once in the possession of Sir Isaac Heard, Kt., Claren-cieux King at Arms, and printed by the late Sir Thomas Phillips in 1845, is found the following :—

“ Manors belonging to Sir Edward Lewis, sen., Knt. of Van :

“ Van, where are his chief dwelling-house and goodly demesne thereunto belonging.

“ The manor of St. Fagans, wherein is a fair house builded by Dr. Gibbon, with much demesne lands and rent belonging thereunto.

“ The manor of Adensfield, Penmark, and Splot, part of the lordship of Peterston-super-Ely.

“ The manor of Carn Llwyd.

“ The manor of Roath Kensam (Keynsham), being part of Roath given by the Lord of Glamorgan to the abbey of Kensam, and after the suppression purchased by Edward Lewis, Esq., father to Thomas Lewis.

“ The manor of Cornton, situate in Ogmor lands, in the Duchy of Lancaster, and is holden in knight service under the Castle of Ogmor.

“ Sir Edward Lewis, Knt., had also the manor house of Radyr and the park and demesne lands thereto belonging.

“ Sir Francis Popham had the manor of Cadoxton, wherein are three tenures, namely demesne, free, and copyhold lands. There are two churches in it, whereof the Lord is patron.”

How Sir Edward Lewis became possessed of this latter manor does not appear. This Sir Edward Lewis died in the year 1628, and, according to the directions given in his will, was buried in Bedwas Church. He left 40*s.* to Llandaff Church; to the poor of Bedwas £3 6*s.* 8*d.*, and a similar sum to the poor of St. Fagans annually. He left four sons; the eldest, Edward, died without issue, and his second son, William, succeeded. He adhered strongly to the Parliamentary cause during the civil war, and was succeeded by Edward Lewis, of the Van and of Borstall in Bucks, and then by Richard Lewis, of the Van, and of Corsham, where he was buried, and of Eddington Priory. It is supposed that he dismantled Van, for he stayed at St. Fagans Castle when he visited Glamorganshire. He was member of Parliament for Westbury in 1660. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas, who is styled of the Van and St. Fagans. He represented seven places in nine Parliaments. He warmly espoused the cause of James II. against William of Orange and the Protestant succession. His Jacobite principles drew upon him the suspicions of the Government, but he does not appear to have been molested in the possession of the Van or of St. Fagans. He was, however, fined £10,000 in consequence of a detected correspondence with the Pretender. He married first, Anna Maria, daughter and sole heiress of Sir Walter Curl, Lord of the manor of Soberton, in Hampshire, where he lived and was buried. He married secondly, Elizabeth Turnour, of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, only daughter of the Rev. Edward Turnour, Rector of Stapleford Tawney, in Essex, and by her had one child only—a daughter—who, surviving him, became his heiress and sole possessor of the Van, of the manor of

St. Fagans, and of the valuable estates belonging to the family. This Elizabeth Lewis, of the Van and St Fagans, was the young heiress who, as has been stated, was wooed and won by Other Windsor, third Earl of Plymouth and ninth Baron Windsor. At the age of twenty-one she became his wife, and by virtue of her marriage Baroness Windsor and Countess of Plymouth. From this marriage comes in direct descent Robert George Windsor-Clive, fourteenth Lord Windsor.





CHAPTER VIII.

The Windsor-Clive Alliance.

N the 19th of June, 1819, Lady Harriet Windsor was married to the Honourable Robert Henry Clive, the second son of Edward, the first Earl of Powis of the second creation. The Clive family has been settled in Shropshire from the time of Henry II. The family took its name from the manor of Clive, and appears to have been a family of considerable local distinction. The great name, however, which has rendered it so illustrious is that of Robert Clive. So great indeed was Robert Clive that his dazzling reputation and fame almost darkens by its brightness the glories of the family. He was the eldest son of Richard Clive, who represented the Montgomeryshire Boroughs in several successive Parliaments. To Robert Clive—to his boldness in council and his daring in war—Great Britain is indebted in a great measure for the creation and establishment of her Indian Empire. He entered the civil service of the East India Company in 1744, but the quiet duties of an office were utterly unsuitable to a youth of his fiery temperament and daring genius. Three years after his arrival in India he quitted the civil service of the Company and joined their military service. His first distinction was at the siege

of Pondicherry ; and at the subsequent attack of Devibotah he commanded the forlorn hope which stormed the breach. In 1751 he took the city of Arcot, the capital of the Carnatic, by which he proposed to relieve Trichinopoly, which was then besieged by the French and their Indian allies. He accomplished this with only 200 European and 300 Sepoy soldiers. Clive was then besieged in his turn, but for fifty days the young soldier held Arcot against 10,000 men, his own force being reduced to 320. The French and their allies retired baffled and defeated. But to record all the daring and astounding exploits of Clive would be to rewrite the history of India for upwards of twenty years. The terrible atrocities of the Black Hole at Calcutta he signally avenged on the perpetrator, the Surajah Dowlah, nabob of Bengal. Clive stormed Calcutta, and subsequently dethroned the monster, Surajah Dowlah. This was accomplished by Clive's unparalleled victory at the fearful battle of Plassey, which was fought on the 23rd of June, 1757. Clive, at the head of 3,000 men, utterly defeated and routed the Surajah Dowlah, who had under his command 70,000 trained troops. The Surajah, who was taken prisoner, was subsequently executed, and this led to the rapid ascendancy of the British power in India. Robert Clive was, after this glorious exploit, made Governor of Calcutta, and then resolved to chastise the Dutch, who had assisted and comforted the enemy during the British struggle for existence in India. He defeated them in every engagement by sea and land, and compelled them to sign a treaty of peace and commerce which was of infinite benefit to the East India Company. Returning to England in 1761, Clive was highly feted and honoured for his daring bravery and military genius. He was

elevated to the peerage of Ireland on the 17th of March, 1762, by the title of Baron Clive of Plassey ; his Knight-hood of the Bath was given in 1764. In the next year disturbances again broke out in India, and he was sent out once more as President of Bengal to consolidate the conquests he had won for England by his skill and daring. He did so, and finally returned to England in 1767, leaving behind him virtually an Empire where he had found a commercial settlement. He died in 1774, at the early age of forty-eight. Robert, Lord Clive, was the grandfather of Robert Henry Clive, who married Harriet, Baroness Windsor, and was consequently the great-great-grandfather of the present Lord Windsor. Lord Clive was succeeded by his son Edward, who, in 1784, married Henrietta Antonia, daughter of Henry Arthur Herbert, Earl of Powis, and sister and co-heir of Henry Arthur, the last Earl of Powis of the family of the Herberts. By this marriage the blood of the Herberts and the Clives commingled. After his marriage with the heiress of the Herberts, the second Lord Clive was created Baron Clive, Baron Powis, Viscount Clive, all in the peerage of England, and ultimately was created Earl of Powis. His second son was the Robert Henry Clive who married the Baroness Windsor, and who died in 1854.





CHAPTER IX.

The Windsor-Bridgeman Alliance.

LADY Mary Windsor-Clive, the mother of Lord Windsor, is the youngest daughter of George Augustus Frederick Henry, second Earl of Bradford of the Bridgeman family, and sister of the present Earl. In the reign of Elizabeth, Edward Bridgeman was High Sheriff of the county of Devon, and a gentleman of considerable repute in his county. His second son, Thomas Bridgeman, of Greenway, Devon, was the father of the Right Reverend John Bridgeman, Bishop of Chester in the reign of James I. The eldest son of the Bishop was Orlando Bridgeman, celebrated as a Royalist in the stormy days of Charles I., but subsequently and since more celebrated as a lawyer and judge. He was member of Parliament for several years, and advocated the cause of the king in the House of Commons with much eloquence and vigour. So zealous a Royalist was Orlando Bridgeman, that he even fortified and defended his father's palace at Chester, against the Parliamentary forces. To punish him for his daring and his defiance of Parliamentary authority, the House of Commons summarily expelled him. From that time, and during the whole

period of the Commonwealth, Mr. Bridgeman lived in retirement, devoting himself to the study of the principles of English law and practising as a chamber counsellor and conveyancer. Referring to this quiet and retired period of his life a writer says, "It is to the meditations of him, and other lawyers under like conditions, that the composition of the forces of common law (seizin and terms of years), statute law (uses), and chancery law (trusts) pressed into a family settlement by which so intractable a subject as land is subdivided into a variety of interests without destroying its integrity, was matured." After the accession of Charles II. in 1660, he was made Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and on the 7th June, 1660, he was created a baronet. Some of the most sagacious advisers of Charles II. persuaded him to grant a general pardon and amnesty for all past political offences, but in the Proclamation which he issued, Charles declared that such of the late king's judges as did not yield themselves within fourteen days should receive no pardon. Those persons moreover who "had an immediate hand" in the late king's death were excepted in this indemnity. During the autumn of 1660 these persons, or such of them rather as had not escaped from the kingdom, were arraigned and brought to trial. Thirty-four commissioners were appointed to try them, and the president of the commission was the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Orlando Bridgeman. Subsequently to the trial he was appointed Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. Previous to 1667, he had acted as deputy or occasional Speaker of the House of Lords, and on the Great Seal being taken from Lord Clarendon in that year, Sir Orlando Bridgeman succeeded him as Lord Chancellor. He held the office for

five years. During the period of his Lord Chancellorship the Cabal ministry, as it was called, shut up the exchequer, and produced general confusion and widespread ruin throughout the country. The bankers were accustomed to lend their customers' money to the Government, on the security of the taxes, to be repaid when the latter came in. The exchequer owed the bankers at this time nearly a million and a half of money, and on Jan. 2nd, 1672, the Government suddenly announced that they did not intend to repay the principal to the depositors, but only the interest. "The bankers stopped payment," writes a historian of the period; "the merchants could not meet their bills; distrust took place everywhere, with a stagnation of commerce by which the public was universally affected." The creditors of the banks, hundreds of whom were ruined by this flagrant violation of public credit on the part of the Government, brought actions against the unfortunate bankers to recover their deposits. The Government, instead of repaying the bankers and thus enabling them to repay their depositors, sought to shield them from the legal consequences of the Government's own illegal act, and tried to induce the Lord Chancellor to grant injunctions to restrain all suits against the bankers. Sir Orlando Bridgeman nobly refused to prostitute English law and justice to shield a Government in its illegality, and for this he fell into disfavour. The Great Seal was taken from him, and given to the clever but utterly unscrupulous Lord Shaftesbury. Sir Orlando died in 1674, two years after he had been deprived of the Great Seal, and his reputation as a lawyer and a great conveyancer continues to the present day. A famous Irishman, with that odd association of ideas which Mr. and Miss Edgeworth in

their “Essay on Bulls” affirm to be characteristic of so many of their countrymen, said of an illustrious Irishman, more celebrated than famous—the Honourable Robert Boyle—that he was the father of philosophy, and brother to the Earl of Cork. Of Sir Orlando Bridgeman it may with equal pertinence be said, that he was the father of conveyancing, and ancestor of the Earls of Bradford.

Sir Orlando was succeeded by his son, Sir John, and his son, another Sir John, again succeeded. This second Sir John married Ursula, daughter and sole heir of Roger Mathews, Esq., of Blodwell, Shropshire, representative of John Mathews, Esq., of Court, and Jane his wife, elder daughter and co-heir of Morris Tanet, Esq., of Blodwell, derived from Einion Efell, Lord of Cynllaeth, younger son of Madoc, last Prince of Powys. The eldest son of this second Sir John was another Sir Orlando, who married Anne, the third daughter of Richard Newport, second Earl of Bradford and Viscount Newport.

The Newports were an ancient Shropshire family, and in 1271 “William Newport, of High Ercall, in the county of Salop,” married Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Sir John Burgh, who was in direct descent from Thomas ap Llewellyn ap Owen, Prince of South Wales. By this marriage their son, John Newport, became possessed of vast estates in Pembrokeshire, Shropshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire. Their descendant, Richard Newport, of High Ercall, was knighted by Queen Elizabeth when High Sheriff of Shropshire, in 1568. His descendant, Francis Newport, of High Ercall, was, on March 11th, 1674, for his service and sufferings in the Royal cause, created by Charles II.

Viscount Newport, of Bradford, in the county of Salop. On May 11th, 1694, he was advanced by William and Mary to the rank of Earl of Bradford. Henry, third Earl of Bradford, died unmarried in 1734. By a deed and fine he in 1722 cut off and barred all the then existing entails of the family estates, and by his will, subsequently made, left the greater part of his large property away from his direct heirs. In 1805 the property thus willed away devolved upon William Henry, Earl of Darlington, afterwards Duke of Cleveland, whose descendant now possesses it.

In the "History of the Princes of South Wales," by the Hon. and Rev. George T. O. Bridgeman, M.A., brother of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, and consequently a descendant of the Lady Anne Newport who was married to Sir Orlando Bridgeman, the result of cutting off the entail by Henry, the third Earl of Bradford, is thus stated: "The ancient estates of the Newports, including those which they had inherited from the Princes of South Wales, were thus passed away from their right heirs; but the manors of Weston-under-Liziard and Walsall, in the county of Stafford, and the other estates of Mary, Countess of Bradford, passed, after the death of her son Thomas, the last Earl, to the sons of her two surviving daughters, Anne and Diana, and eventually devolved upon the issue of Sir Orlando Bridgeman and Lady Anne Newport, the elder of the two. Their son, Sir Henry Bridgeman, Baronet, as nearest heir to the Newports, was, on August 13th, 1794, created Baron Bradford, of Bradford, in the county of Salop; and his son, Orlando, was subsequently raised to the dignity of Viscount Newport and Earl of Bradford on November 30th, 1815. His son, George

Augustus Frederick Henry, the second Earl, died on March 22nd, 1865; and his son, Orlando George Charles Bridgeman, the present and third Earl of the second creation, is now the sole representative of the Newports of High Ercall, and the senior co-heir of Sir John Burgh, of Mawddwy and Trefgarn, descended from Margaret or Elianor, the younger daughter of Thomas ap Llewellyn ap Owen, the last direct heir male of the Princes of South Wales."

It will be thus seen that Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, the mother of Lord Windsor by the marriage of her ancestor Sir John Bridgeman with Ursula, the daughter and heir of Roger Mathews, of Blodwell, representative of Madoc, last Prince of Powys, and by the subsequent marriage of Sir Orlando Bridgeman with Anne, the daughter of the Earl of Bradford, representative of Thomas ap Llewellyn ap Owen, Prince of South Wales, is in direct lineal descent from the Princes of both North and South Wales.

Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who married Lady Anne Newport, died in 1764, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Henry. Some thirty years after the expiry of the Earldom of Bradford, which occurred in 1762, on the death of Thomas, the fourth Earl, without male issue, Sir Henry Bridgeman, who was the grandson [as will be seen] of the fourth Earl, was elevated to the Peerage, 13th August, 1794. On his death, in 1800, he was succeeded by his son Orlando, the second Baron, who, in 1815, was created Earl of Bradford and Viscount Newport. His son, George Augustus Frederick Henry, the second Earl, married Georgina Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart., of Moncreiffe, in the county of Perth. The youngest daughter of this

marriage was Mary Selina, the present Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, mother of Lord Windsor. The second Earl of Bradford died in 1869, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Orlando George Charles, the present Peer.





CHAPTER X.

Extent of the Windsor Property.

LORD WINDSOR owns nearly 17,000 acres of land in Glamorganshire; about 12,000 acres in Worcestershire, and another 12,000 acres in Shropshire. The Hewell Grange estate in Worcestershire, and the estates in Glamorganshire, are not entailed, but are absolutely the property of his lordship. This adds immensely to their value to him. It may be interesting to learn what was the extent of the Van property in Glamorgan. The following, as shown by Thomas Lewis's will, are the parishes and places in Glamorganshire in which he held property; he had, however, large estates in different parts of England:—Energlyn, Melin ynis Tirch in Eglwysilan, Wenvoe, Michaelston-super-Ely, Pentyrch, Colwinstone, Langan, Ewenny, Penarth, Landough, S Andrews, Barry, Lavernock, Bedwas, Rudry, Llandaff, Roath, Radyr, Llanishen, Aberdare, Llanvabon, Lisvane, Cardiff, S. Mary's and S. John's, Merthyr Tydvil, Canton, and Grange (town). He left a bequest of £2,000 to Sir John Bridgeman, Bart., of Castle Bromwich, who was an ancestor of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, and another of her ancestors, Orlando Bridgeman, was one of his executors.





CHAPTER XI.

Hewell Grange.

HEWEELL GRANGE, the fine and imposing family seat of the Windsors, is picturesquely situated in a district rich in choice landscape scenery, and in one of the most beautiful and picturesque of the English counties, Worcestershire. It stands in the midst of a noble park of about 200 acres, in which there are peeps of exquisite beauty, and where the pastoral surroundings are diversified by striking contrasts of wood and water. The mansion itself is about four miles from Bromsgrove, and between two and three miles from either the Bromsgrove or the Blackwell stations. It is on the very confines of the county of Worcester, adjoining Warwickshire, and when built, and until about one hundred years ago, a considerable portion of the building was actually in Warwick county. A similar peculiarity of being partly in two counties attached to the adjacent parish church of Tardebigg—the parish in which Hewell Grange is situated—for the boundary line which divides Worcester and Warwick ran almost through the very centre of the old church, so that the northern aisle of the church, like the northern portion of the Grange, was in Warwickshire, while the southern aisle of the church

and the larger portion of the Grange were in Worcestershire. This anomaly—especially anomalous so far as the church was concerned, was rectified about one hundred years ago, at which time the church, a fine old building in the early Norman style, had become so dilapidated by age and neglect, that the tower fell, causing the almost utter demolition of the entire building. Immediately after this destruction of the old church, the present church was designed, and was completed about the year 1774. At that time the boundary line severing the two counties was rectified, and Tardebigg Church and Hewell Grange have for the last one hundred years been wholly in the county of Worcester. The Grange is a stately building having a fine palatial appearance; the church, viewed from an ecclesiastical standpoint, possesses scarcely one single attractive or redeeming feature. The local historian can scarcely restrain his indignation when surveying the ecclesiastical defects of this most unecclesiastical structure. He says that “it is as pagan as it is possible to be. Every detail of the building is borrowed from the worst days of architectural art, and was executed in the worst epoch of Georgian bad taste.” The indictment is strongly worded; but without question there are finer, more imposingly ecclesiastical, and more ornate religious edifices than the present Tardebigg Church.

“Tardebigg” will be a suggestive name to the historical reader. It will remind him that far back in Anglo-Saxon times a church of some magnitude, and probably of some architectural pretension and grandeur, existed on this central spot of the then powerful Mercian kingdom. “Tardebigg,” or the big tower, contrasts the church as to greatness and probably as to position

with the smaller and meaner Christian edifices so very sparsely planted throughout the kingdoms of the Hetharchy. It stood, as the present church stands, on the crest of a swelling hill, and was, as the present church still is, a notable landmark to all the country around. From the church itself, and from all the vantage spots on the hill, extensive and varied prospects may be obtained of a fine landscape country, whilst “the rugged outlines of the Malvern hills form a fine background to a glorious scene.”

Some centuries after the erection of the “big tower,” a grander ecclesiastical pile was founded in the immediate neighbourhood, some two or three miles northeast of Tardebigg, and close to the present town of Redditch. Bordesley Abbey was famous during the era of the Plantagenet kings; when conventional establishments rivalled in costliness and magnitude the palaces of monarchs, for the grandeur and extent of the abbey buildings. The noble Abbey—scarcely a fragment of which now remains—was founded by the Empress Maud or Matilda, daughter of Henry I. and mother of Henry II., in honour of the Blessed Virgin. The foundation stone was laid in the year 1138 by Walleren, Earl of Mellent. Amongst other relics and possessions for which the celebrated Abbey was remarkable, may be mentioned the rare and very curious library of novels and romances belonging to Guy, Earl of Warwick—who died A.D. 1120—of which a complete catalogue still exists. The Abbey was founded for monks of the Cistercian order, perhaps the most industrious and useful of all the orders of monkhood. For several centuries it enjoyed a high reputation, and as its fame increased so did its possessions. The build-

ings when in their prime, and when the Abbey had reached its culminating point of prosperity and greatness, covered it is said about ten acres of ground. Vast possessions were attached to the establishment, and the entire manor of Bordesley belonged to it. In 1328 King Edward III. was a guest at the Abbey, and it was from here that he sent his letter to the Abbot of Westminster commanding him to give over to certain Scotch Commissioners appointed to receive it the famous “Coronation stone” of Scotland—then in the custody of the Abbot—in order that they might convey it back to its old historic quarters at Seone. At the general suppression of the monasteries in the time of Henry VIII., Bordesley Abbey and manor were confiscated to the king. Some time before the suppression, the revenues of this great conventional establishment were valued at nearly four hundred a year. The value of money then was about thirty times its value in the present day, so that, estimating it by the present money standard, the rental of the Abbey lands would be about twelve thousand per annum.

It was this Abbey and manor of Bordesley which Henry VIII. forced upon Andrew, Lord Windsor, when that most masterful Tudor king compelled him to exchange the old, and perhaps more valuable family seat of Stanwell, as recorded in the fifth chapter of this little volume. The grand old Abbey is now level with the dust, but portions of the foundations remain to witness to the extent of the famous pile when it was in its glory. Its site is still an object of much interest to antiquaries, and to local historians and explorers, and occasionally it is the scene of active and careful antiquarian research. Many remains of the old estab-

lishment have, it is said, been recently exhumed. It is recorded by local annalists that parts of the materials of the Abbey chapel were used in the erection of Redditch Church, in 1805. The destruction of an old historic pile, surrounded by so many hallowed and memorable associations, is not less an act of vandalism because it is perpetrated for ecclesiastical purposes.

Hewell Grange was an occasional residence of the Windsor family from the time it came into their possession by exchange, but Bradenham was, for a considerable time after their exile from Stanwell, their home. The present noble mansion was erected in 1717, by Other, the second Earl of Plymouth. It is quadrangular in form, having a noble portico in front, supported by massive columns, with pilasters between the windows. In the centre front of this palatial building, the arms of the family are shown in bold relief. The front view takes in a wide stretch of the Licky hills, and from it may be seen rising in bold prominence the noble obelisk erected to the memory of Other Archer, sixth Earl of Plymouth, who died in 1833. The park is beautifully laid out, and a fine and extensive lake nearly adjoins the mansion. The ornamental grounds cover many acres, and about twelve acres are devoted to kitchen gardens. The Duchess of Kent and the Princess (now Queen) Victoria were guests of the Earl of Plymouth, at Hewell Grange, in November, 1832, and slept there on the night of the 5th. They were entertained with great magnificence and honour, and received there welcome and loyal addresses from the nobility and others of the county of Worcester. The Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry escorted the royal party on that occasion, from which time the regiment

has been known by the name of the “Queen’s own.” Hewell Grange is the principal seat of Lord Windsor.

OAKLY PARK AND THE CLIVE FAMILY.

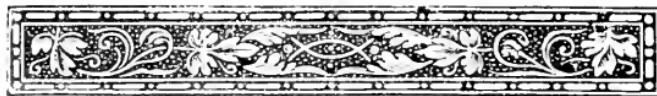
A college of secular canons was founded at Bromfield. In 1155 the canons turned Benedictine monks, and the Priory became a cell to Gloucester Abbey. In 1557 the Priory was dissolved, and the lands and revenues were given to Charles Fox, whose daughter and sole heiress, Anne, married Matthew Herbert, of Dolgeog, in Montgomeryshire, which marriage conveyed to him the domains of Bromfield and Oakly Park. The ruin adjoining Bromfield Church is all that remains of the house of Charles Fox. In a recess on the south side of the chancel a stone remains bearing the initials C. F. and E. F. on each side of a coat of arms, marking the entrance to a vault.

The park of Oakly was in olden time a royal forest. Sir William Herbert was appointed keeper of it in the reign of Henry VIII. Its extent was very great, and it must have contained some magnificent oaks, judging by a few of them still remaining. The present house was originally the keeper’s lodge; additions were made to it, at different times, by the several possessors, until it was completed, as it now stands, by the Hon. Robert Henry Clive in 1840.

The estate having come into the Herbert family, as explained above, continued in their possession until purchased from Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, by Robert Lord Clive, of Plassey. His widow, Margaret Lady Clive, survived her husband many years, and resided at Oakly Park till her death, in January, 1818, aged 82. In 1774 Edward Clive succeeded his father as Lord

Clive, of Plassey, and in 1784 he married Henrietta Antonia Herbert, daughter of the Earl of Powis mentioned above, and sister of George Edward Henry Arthur, the succeeding and last Earl of the first creation, who died unmarried in 1801. In 1794 Lord Clive was created Lord Clive of Walcot, an English title. On the 3rd of May, 1804, he received the unanimous thanks of both houses of Parliament for important services rendered during the Mahratta war; and on the 14th of the same month he was created Earl of Powis. He had two sons—Edward and Robert Henry. Edward was left by his late uncle, George Edward Henry Arthur, Earl of Powis, his estates, etc., when he assumed the name and arms of Herbert only. After having been in possession of Powis Castle and the property for thirty-eight years, during his father's lifetime, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Powis at his father's death, in 1839, and was himself succeeded by his son, Edward James, the present Earl, in 1848. At the time he was bequeathed his uncle's estate, by a previous agreement with his father, then Lord Clive of Walcot, the estate of Oakly Park was conveyed to his brother, the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, grandfather of the present possessor, Lord Windsor.

The writer of the "monograph" is indebted to a member of the family for this account of Oakly Park.



CHAPTER XII.

Penarth.

PENARTH (Welsh, *pen*, the top or summit, and *urh* or *garth*, a ridge, the top of the ridge), is a bold headland on the Glamorganshire coast, projecting into the Bristol Channel. From the “Head” an extended sweep of country is visible, including a long reach of the Channel, with Lundy and the coasts of Devon and Somerset. Penarth is four miles south-west from Cardiff by land, and about two by water, from which town it is severed by the estuary formed by the junction of the two rivers, the Taff and the Ely. A third river, the Rhymney, which flows east of Cardiff, joins its sister streams in forming Penarth Harbour. Malkin, the Welsh explorer, who visited the place some seventy years ago, says that the harbour is the best and safest in the Bristol Channel except Milford Haven, and that “very frequently twenty, thirty, and even fifty sail of the Bristol shipping are obliged to take shelter in Penarth Harbour.” Could the famous Welsh tourist but revisit the glimpses of the moon he would discover that the ships in the harbour may be “frequently” reckoned by hundreds, and not as in his time by scores, and that the trade of Cardiff and Penarth far surpasses the trade of Bristol, and ranks third amongst the

shipping ports of the kingdom. Recently a small village of some fifty or seventy inhabitants, Penarth, under enlightened stimulating influence, has suddenly sprung into town-like proportions, and now numbers a population of upwards of 4,000. In the brief notice in Chapter VI. of the Hon. Robert Windsor-Clive (Lord Windsor's father), it was stated that some twenty years ago, he with others promoted a bill in Parliament for the purpose of making a harbour at Penarth, and constructing a railway to form a junction with the Taff Vale line. The Act was obtained, a company was formed, and Mr. Clive was its first chairman. His untimely and lamented death prevented him from witnessing the development of the scheme he so desired to accomplish. Those who succeeded him, however, and the trustees of the estate respected his wishes faithfully and warmly encouraged and supported the project. That project was further developed and extended by the subsequent construction of a dock, which gave a renewed impetus to the trade of the harbour, and which has made Penarth and Cardiff virtually one, so far as concerns the shipment of coal and iron.

The Penarth Docks have unusual facilities for loading and discharging vessels, and they can accommodate ships of as large size and tonnage as any other docks in the Bristol Channel. The dock basin is 400 feet long by 330 feet wide; and the lock has a sea gate entrance of 60 feet, and is 270 feet in length. The dock area is about 18 acres, and the depth of water at the entrance is 35 feet at ordinary spring tides, and 25 feet at neap tides. The trade of the port is now considerable, and is constantly increasing.

PROJECTED IMPROVEMENTS AT PENARTH.

It is the intention of Lord Windsor to make large additions to and improvements at Penarth, which when complete will make it not only a place of great commercial activity, but will transform it into a beautiful and commodious watering-place, a successful competitor with the other places of summer resort in the Channel, and one which will doubtless be very largely patronised by seaside visitors and summer excursionists. The improvement scheme which Lord Windsor is about to execute is a most extensive one, and deals with a very large tract of land lying close to the beach on the Lavernock side. Here, so to speak, the whole face of nature will be changed. The principal feature of the new works to be carried out by his lordship is perhaps the magnificent new Windsor esplanade, which will extend from the Kymin for half a mile down the Channel; it will comprise both promenade and carriage drive, and will be forty feet in width; the esplanade will be supported by a sea-wall, raising it sixteen feet above the beach, the sea-wall itself being surmounted by a parapet and ornamental railings. Upon the esplanade, facing the Channel, two handsome rows of houses, to be called north and south terraces, are arranged for, and in the centre of these two rows of residences a space is left for the erection of a spacious and convenient bathing establishment. At the south or Lavernock end of the esplanade, the carriage drive will be continued by a new road forty feet wide, leading back to Penarth and passing between the coastguard station and Plymouth House, thence through the Dingle and a projected park into the Windsor or Beach Road, where it will again connect

with the esplanade at the northern end, thus making a continuous carriage drive of a mile and a half in extent, but which may be lengthened at pleasure by striking out into the other roads of the district. In the plans, his lordship also provides for another and far more extensive carriage drive, which will also be forty feet wide, starting from the present Rectory Road, and passing in front of the new railway station away towards Lavernock. But the public of the neighbourhood will doubtless be glad to hear that the pleasant public footpath along the edge of the cliffs to Lavernock will remain intact. The large area of ground opened up by the new roads will be laid out as building sites for handsome villa residences, each standing amidst foliage in its own grounds, and it may be predicted that the plots will speedily find purchasers, for the land is most picturesquely situated, gradually rising in elevation from the Channel, over which there is an extensive and unobscured view. Then, again, a park will be formed out of what is now known as the Dingle, the spot being so altered, arranged, and beautified, as to constitute a most enjoyable retreat. A commodious assembly-room, with reading-rooms, etc., is provided for, near the north end of the esplanade, and provision is made for further business premises. The making of some portion of the new roads has already been commenced, and although the improvements projected by his lordship will take some years to finish, yet the improvement scheme will be carried out to the end as quickly as possible. Such, then, is a brief outline of what Lord Windsor is about to accomplish for Penarth, which, from what has already been done, and its naturally beautiful situation, has obtained a firm hold on public favour, and the prospects of which in the future are of the happiest and most promising kind.



CHAPTER XIII.

St. Fagans.



T. FAGANS, which may be considered as the head and seat of the Windsor name and power in Glamorgan—although it is possible that other portions of their Glamorganshire estates may be more pecuniarily valuable—is one of the most beautiful and picturesque districts in the whole vale of Glamorgan, abounding as that vale does in landscapes of surpassing loveliness, and plains and swelling uplands of wondrous beauty. It shows on a limited scale every variety of scene; and water and wood, hill and valley, plain and distant mountain unite to give charm to the outline. The village itself stands upon a swelling hill, rising somewhat sharply from the valley of the Ely, and the view from its summit, although confined in one direction, stretches wide and wildly beautiful in another. The village is built on a substratum of limestone, and is abundantly supplied with water of great purity, and as a consequence people live to a healthy green old age in St. Fagans. But in addition to the purity of the atmosphere, the excellence of its water, its healthful and life-giving breezes, and its varied and beautiful

landscape scenery, St. Fagans is fragrant with the flavour of a hoar antiquity, both ecclesiastical and social. The whole district around St. Fagans is rich in mementoes of a religion older than the Christian, whilst in every direction it is equally impossible not to feel that the foot is treading on ground possessing peculiar interest in the history of the Christian faith. Spot after spot called by the name of old Welsh saints and bishops serves to prove that here were some of the earliest settlements of Christianity. Without endorsing all the traditions current as to the early introduction of Christianity into this district, and which the older annalists have interwoven into their histories, there seems to be no ground to question the statement that about 180 years after Christ, Fagan, after whose name the village is called, was an eminent preacher of the Christian faith in this place. His piety was conspicuous for its unobtrusiveness and self-abnegation, and many of his proverbial sayings have descended to the present time. One of them is as profoundly significant as it is instructive: "Where God is silent man ought not to speak."

In the Iolo MSS. it is stated that there was a college at St. Fagans: "The College of Fagan in Llanfagan, and Fagan was principal." The same authority states that Fagan founded the church of Llanfagan vawr (the great) now St. Fagans, and Llanfagan bach (the little) now Llanmaes. The first church was no doubt erected of wood, but in the process of architectural improvement more durable materials were employed. Seventy years ago, the ruins of the old stone church dedicated to St. Fagan were still in existence; and Leland, who visited the place in the reign of Henry

VIII., says, "The parish church of St. Fagan (the present church) is now of Our Lady, but there is yet by the village a chapelle of St. Fagan, sometime the parish church." This old church stood some little distance to the west of the present church, which occupies such a commanding position on the brow of the hill, and which in combination with the castle so closely adjoining it is one of the choicest features of the village landscape. The old church, on the contrary, was at the foot of the declivity to the rear of the castle grounds; and the Rev. William David, M.A., the rector of St. Fagans, who has devoted considerable attention to St. Fagans antiquities, and is a reliable authority on local archæology, states that the west gable of this old church "pierced with its simple lancet window," was standing at the beginning of the present century. "When I first came to St. Fagans," says Mr. David, "a few of the oldest inhabitants . . . told me that they well remembered playing in their childhood about the crumbling walls of these old ruins. One of them who died in 1863, aged eighty-six, informed me that he had assisted in taking a considerable portion of them down, and that, in excavating on the site of the old church a wide and deep trench, the workmen came upon a rough stone sarcophagus covered with a stone lid. All organic remains of the corpse which had doubtless been placed in it were decomposed, as nothing was found but a pulpy deposit at the bottom, and a small earthen vase of rude manufacture with a curious smooth-sided stone resembling a carpenter's hone lying by the side. In all probability the stone had once borne an inscription, but my informant assured me that no traces of any legend were then on it." Mr. David further states that there

was a building comprising several chambers, the foundations of which were traced out, and the overlying earth removed a few years ago by the direction and under the personal supervision of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive. Among them is the base of what was evidently a square tower, the outer sides of which batter considerably. These antiquities are to be seen in the northern part of the grounds in the rear of the castle.

The present church, dedicated, as Leland says, to St. Mary, has been left to tell its own history. It bears, however, upon itself many conclusive evidences of its approximate age, and of the periods when it has undergone successive improvements. The original Norman arch of the doorway, and the portion of a Norman window arch which has been intersected by the insertion of a more recent window of the Perpendicular period in the south wall of the nave, attest unmistakably the twelfth century as that in which the church was originally constructed.

The remaining Norman walls are lined with rubble work, whereas those grafted irregularly on them when the chancel was lengthened are lined with ashlar. The line, therefore, which marks the junction of these two styles, indicates almost to a stone how much of the original fabric is still standing. It is pleasing to observe the conservatism of the architect, perhaps the rector himself, who evidently took great care to leave undisturbed those portions of the old walls which contained any interesting proofs of their great antiquity, such as the Norman arches referred to. On the right hand of the doorway is a stoup. This gothic relic has become a relic of gothicism, as half of it was cut away when churchwardens' taste reigned supreme, to make room for

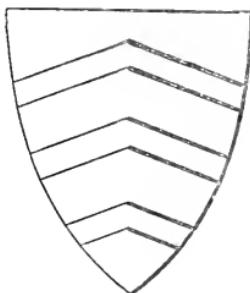
one of the pens into which *the sheep of the fold*, when attending public worship, used to be cooped up as so many samples of the grades into which society was divided. Projecting out of the east jamb of the perpendicular window referred to above is a stone bracket, which doubtless aided in the support of the old rood loft. When the church was restored in 1860, the Lord's Prayer in black letter was found buried under innumerable veneers of whitewash, on the wall at the south of the chancel arch. This arch is noteworthy on account of its extreme sharpness, and consequent height in comparison with its width.

The chancel is much admired for its general proportions, its five beautiful windows of the Decorated period filled with coloured glass, its three exquisite sedilia with their richly carved spandrels, its piscina and credence shelf in an adjoining panel of uniform proportions with those containing the sedilia, etc. There is an aumbry at the north end of the altar-table, and a prettily arched little recess in the west part of the south wall, the use of which is a problem which architects and others have hitherto failed to solve.

Richard Symonds, who accompanied Charles I. to St. Fagans on the 29th of July, 1645, took the opportunity to visit the church; but, unhappily, the only note he made of it in a diary which he kept, and which is still preserved in the British Museum, is the following description of some coats of arms in the east window of the chancel: "St. Faggin's Church, com. Glamorgan, two myle from Landaff. East window of the church this twice—

Or, three chevronels, Gules [Clare].”

These are the arms of the De Clares, who were lords



of Glamorgan down to 1314, and it may be inferred, from their occupying this position of honour, that one of the family, probably the last, Gilbert de Clare, was lord paramount when this window was erected. This brief note of Richard Symonds points to the date within a few years when the old Norman church was renovated, enlarged, and beautified, as it must have been between the introduction of the decorated style of architecture, about 1300 and 1314.

In 1860 the church was thoroughly restored and considerably enlarged by the addition of a second nave, at the cost of nearly £2,000, which was chiefly defrayed by the munificence of the late Lady Windsor. Since its restoration, it has been greatly beautified by the introduction of interesting designs in coloured glass into eleven out of its thirteen windows. The east window of the chancel, and the east window of the new nave, which are extremely handsome, were erected by the tenantry on the Windsor estates : the former to the memory of the late Robert Windsor-Clive, and the latter in memory of his mother, the late Baroness Windsor. Nearly all the remaining windows of coloured glass are to the me-

mory of members of the Windsor family. They are by Messrs. Hardman & Co., of Birmingham, and, having been erected at different intervals of time, they possess a special interest as showing the gradual recovery of late years of this beautiful mediæval art in this country.

The upper portion of St. Fagans parish was formed, it is said in Elizabeth's reign, into a parochial chapelry, a peculiar arrangement, whereby it became a distinct civil parish, but remained nevertheless a part of the ecclesiastical parish of St. Fagans. It has a little chapel, which was entirely rebuilt in 1862, chiefly at the expense of the late Lady Windsor. In the west wall of the old chapel was an inscribed stone, evidently of great antiquity, which was carefully rebuilt in the corresponding position in the new fabric. Dr. Malkin, writing in 1803, thus refers to it: "The country from Pentyrch to Llandaff is fine, without any marked objects, except that there is an inscription at Chapel Llanilterne, in the corner of the tower without, said to be to the memory of Arthur's wife Gwenhwyfar (Guinevere),

"' The Britons chant King Arthur's glory,
The English sing their Saxon story.' "

The following extract from the "Lapidarium Walliæ," by Professor J. O. Westwood, part I., p. 7, fully describes it:—

"THE LLANILTERN STONE.

"The little church of Llaniltern (or Llanillteyrn), a village about three miles north of Llandaff, is a comparatively new and very plain structure, but is interesting from having had built into its eastern outer wall an inscribed stone, first described by myself in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, 1871, p. 260, and which I had accidentally noticed during one of my rambles in that part of the

principality. The inscription itself is two feet long, and one foot wide, formed of two lines of rudely-shaped letters. It is to be read—



"The name of the deceased is written in the genitive case, as is so often done on these inscribed stones; the letters are large and coarsely cut, varying from three to four inches in height, and exhibit a curious mixture of capital, uncial, and minuscule, and even cursive writing; the V, N, A, I, and C, being capitals; the E and M, uncials; the D, L, and H, minuscules; and the G and T, cursives.

"It may be suggested that we have here the gravestone of a person distinct from Vinnemagli, to whose memory the gravestone in Gwytherin churchyard was erected. The names are however evidently identical, although differing slightly in spelling. It is evidently to this stone that allusion is made in a note by Iolo Morganwg, as existing in a corner of the tower of Llanellteyrn church bearing the following inscription: VEN duc — ARTI; the popular tradition founded on this incorrect reading in the neighbourhood being that it was an inscription to the memory of Gwen-hwyvar, wife of King Arthur!"

After the Conquest of Glamorgan by Robert Fitz Hamon in 1091, he gave "*pro bono pacis*," as it was said, a series of border lordships to the three sons of the defeated and deposed Iestyn ap Gwrgan with almost

independent jurisdiction over them, hoping that this concession would induce them to restrain their countrymen from making hostile predatory incursions into the fertile districts which had been wrested from them by Fitz Hamon and his twelve assistant knights. The lordship of Miskin, which included Llanilterne, was assigned to Madoc, the youngest of Iestyn's sons, but the hatred and revenge rankling in the bosoms of the Welsh against the despoilers of their lands and homes were not to be assuaged so easily. For a considerable period the most strenuous efforts were made by them, by carrying on incessant hostilities, to recover from the Normans the fairest portion of their domains held by the invaders with the iron grip of feudalism. During this desultory warfare an intervening belt of country was necessarily left to lie waste between the contending peoples. Llanilterne had the misfortune to form a portion of that belt, and suffered the evil consequence of standing between these two fires. After a protracted though fruitless struggle, chiefly consisting of reprisals made in the night-time, peace was established between the belligerents, and Llanilterne was reoccupied by its old owners, the descendants of Madoc. It became, with some adjacent lands, the inheritance of Evan ap David ap Llewellyn *Ychan* (or little, the original form of Vaughan), who was the sixth in descent from Madoc. This Evan, according to the Welsh law of gavelkind, or rhandir (landparting) as it was called, divided his property among his four sons. To the eldest, Jenkin, he gave Llanvair; to the next, Thomas, Pencoed; to the third, Llewellyn, Rhydlaver; and to the youngest, Morgan, Radyr Ycha. A relative of theirs, Catherine, daughter and coheiress of Morgan ap Llewellyn, mar-

ried Thomas Matthew, who, by right of his wife, came into possession of Radyr (Radyr Court), where he and his descendants lived for ten or twelve generations. This Thomas was the father of David Matthew who married Alice Veel, of St. Fagan's, in 1475.

Llaufair is a place of much archaeological interest, as it is recorded that a religious house stood there, founded by S. Illtyd about the year 508, "as a place for education in human learning, as well as in religion." The spot is now marked only by a barn, into which the chapel has been converted, standing about midway on the road leading from Llanilterne chapel to St.-y-Nill. A little more than thirty years ago, the late Rev. T. M. Traharne, of Coedriglan, rescued from destruction its very singular east window, by having it carefully removed and placed in the east end of the chancel of St. Brides-super-Ely church, when he restored that edifice. The base of the centre of the three lights, into which the window is divided, is filled up with a niche in stonework—a very rare feature—for the reception of a statue, doubtless of the Virgin, to whom, as the name Llaufair (Marychurch) shows, the chapel was dedicated. Two interesting sketches were taken of the chapel by Mrs. Traherne nearly fifty years ago, one of the interior representing an aumbry, or a piscina, and the other of the exterior showing a very dilapidated roof of thatch. This was called Llanfair Fawr (great) in distinction from Llanfair Vach (small), a neighbouring manor house owned and occupied by a family named David in the 16th century.

Pencoed, now a farmhouse standing a little beyond Llanilterne chapel, on the left of the road leading to Llantrisant, has been from time to time the residence of

branches of the great families of Gamage of Coity Castle, of the Bassets of Beaupré Castle, and of the Aubreys of Llantrithyd, to the representatives of which last family it now belongs. A handsome gothic arch, sufficiently wide to have spanned a carriage-way, and massive oaken fittings, are still remaining in the structure of the house, and prove its bygone aristocratic character.

Rhydlaver, which is said to have been the dwelling-place of Lleurwg, a British prince of the second century, was owned and occupied for seven generations by the descendants of the above-named Llewellyn, when it came into the hands of a daughter, who married Thomas of Llanbradach, now represented by Miss Thomas of Llwyn Madoe, in Breconshire. Llewellyn's descendants furnish a curious illustration of the old Welsh practice of transposing the family name from one generation to another. The first was Llewellyn ap Evan, his son was Lewis Llewellyn, his son Llewellyn Lewis, his son Lewis Llewellyn, then again his son Llewellyn Lewis.

The remains of Radyr *Ucha* (upper) were taken down a few years ago, and among them a wainscoted upper chamber elaborately and exquisitely ornamented, which bore remarkable testimony to the love of art and refinement evinced by its owners centuries ago. There was a chapel here to the east of the house. Morgan John, the great grandson of the above-named Morgan, sold Radyr *Ucha* to William Matthew of Radyr.

In the 16th and 17th centuries there could have been no neighbourhood in Glamorganshire more aristocratic than that of Llanilterne, owing to the large number of substantial families which lived there in as close proximity together as their manors would admit. Besides

those already referred to was Castell Mynach (Monks Castle), where lived several generations of a branch of the great family of Matthew of Llandaff and Radyr, which furnished many high sheriffs to Glamorganshire, and intermarried with the first families in it. The extensive remains of the dwelling-house and surrounding premises strikingly attest the ancient patrician character of the habitation, and will well repay a visit from any antiquary interested in such relics of the past. Parc is another old manor house in the hamlet, where there is still remaining a wainscoted room with a rich cornice and highly decorated ceiling, very suggestive of departed gaiety and splendour. Another substantial dwelling, not more than a mile distant, was Parc Coed Machen, among the remains of which may still be seen, with other ornamentation, some very pretty stencillings on the wall of a chamber now used as a cowhouse. Again, near to this old residence stands St-y-Nill, the manor house of a cadet branch of the Matthew family, where was a chapel with a burying-ground attached to it. The font still remains on the premises.

With the exception of Pencoed, and Parc Coed Machen, and Castell Mynach, the whole of the manors referred to now form part of Lord Windsor's Glamorganshire estates.

There is strong historic probability that there was a castle at St. Fagans before the Norman conquest of Glamorgan. In the seventh chapter of this little volume it is stated that Meurig ap Hywel was the lord of St. Fagans when Fitz Hamon and his knights conquered the fair territory; and that the manor and lordship of which Meurig was dispossessed were bestowed on Sir Peter le Soore, the sixth in the list of Fitz Hamon's knights. A manor and lordship imply the existence of

a castle, although there is no direct historical proof that a castle really existed at this time. But even if it did exist it must not be supposed that the Caer or stronghold of a British prince or chief was in extent or solidity anything similar to the castle or feudal fortress of a Norman baron. And that a feudal fortress did exist in the twelfth century is almost conclusive from the fact that the present church of St. Fagans was built at that period. The argument in support of this view is fairly and strongly put by Mr. David, who says * that another reason for believing that the castle of St. Fagans was not erected later than the time of Robert of Gloucester, lord of Glamorgan, who died in 1147, is this, "that the present church of St. Fagans in its original Norman type, which still remains embedded to a considerable extent in the present fabric, was certainly built in the twelfth century, and there are some grounds for believing in the earlier half of it. But it is unreasonable to suppose that the Normans would have built a substantial church in such an outlying hamlet unless some knight of distinction surrounded by his family and retainers were resident in the lordship to attend it. We know, however, that the persistent efforts of the Welsh to recover their rights from their rapacious oppressors obliged the Normans to live under the cover of strong battlements. The inference therefore is that as there was a Norman church at St. Fagans in the twelfth century, a Norman freebooter must have been living there at that time. This however was impossible unless his house was clad in stout stone armour

* Second lecture delivered before the Cardiff Naturalists' Society, on Oct. 18th, 1877.

in the form of a castle wherein he could immure himself in safety from the vengeance of the Welsh." There is no evidence to prove that Owen Glendwr wrecked the castle of St. Fagans in his devastating and successful raid into Glamorganshire, in 1402, to avenge the cause of his friend and patron Richard II. He stormed and destroyed in his conquering march the castles of the adherents of Henry IV. in every direction. He demolished Peterston Castle, a couple of miles on one side of St. Fagans; and he took Cardiff Castle, two or three miles on the other side, but there is no mention of his having destroyed St. Fagans Castle. Probably it was even then dismantled and in no fit condition to resist the onward rush of "that rude Welshman," "the irregular and wild Glendwr," as Shakespeare styles the Welsh hero, for in about a century and a quarter after Glendwr's memorable invasion, Leland visited St. Fagans and found the old castle in ruins. "The castelle of St. Fagans," he says, "standith on a little hill, and a part of it yet standith. It was about 60 years ago in the hands of one David Matthew, and then it came by heires general to divers Copartioners." Within fifty years after Leland's visit Rice Merrick compiled his valuable "Morganiae Archaiographia," in which, enumerating the "castles near the frontiers of the Mountaynes," he places near the top of the list Red Castle (Castell Coch) and St. Fagans. Merrick probably by St. Fagans Castle meant not the old ruin but the present manor house of the Windsor family, which had then been just built within the old castle walls—a castle within a castle. The lord of St. Fagans and of Lisworney, in Rice Merrick's time, was "John Gibbon, LL.D., who built the present manor house. Sir William Herbert, Con-

stable of Cardiff Castle, married a daughter of Dr. Gibbon, and she brought him as a part of her dowry St. Fagans Castle and the lordship of the manor. In 1616, Sir Edward Lewis of the Van,—as related in a preceding chapter,—purchased from Sir Wm. Herbert, St. Fagans Castle, and the greater portion of the entire parish of St. Fagans, together with other valuable estates. In 1645, when Charles I. was at St. Fagans, Edward Lewis, the grandson of this Sir Edward, was lord of St. Fagans. Richard Symonds, who accompanied the king in his visit, as stated above, has recorded the following entry in his diary: “Near the church stands a fair howse within the old walls of a castle called St. Fagins, the heire of Mr. Edward Lewis, Esqre., owns it. Lewis his coate.” The sketch of the arms of the Lewis family is then given. Sixteen years after Charles I.’s visit to St. Fagans, and Richard Symonds’s description of it—in 1661—Enderbie of Llantarnam published his “Cambria Triumphans.” At that time William Lewis—the brother of Edward who had died without issue—was lord of St. Fagans, and Enderbie says, “There is another (church) in Glamorganshire called St. Fagans where every year is a great fair, continuing many dayes; where also my honored patron the Right Noble William Lewis of the Van, Esquire, son to Sir Edward Lewis, and the Right Honorable Lady Beauchamp, daughter of the Earl of Dorset, hath a stately habitation; and if I mistake not is lord of the manor.” The three children of this William Lewis dying without issue, his third brother, Richard, became possessor of the Van estates and the manor of St. Fagans. His granddaughter, Elizabeth Lewis, was the young heiress who married, on May 7th, 1730, Other Archer, third Earl

of Plymouth, and ninth Baron Windsor, by which marriage the Van and St. Fagans estates passed into the possession of the Windsor family. Fifth in descent from this marriage is the present Lord Windsor; and he by the same marriage is—as recorded in a previous chapter—twenty-third in direct descent from the famous Ivor Bach, lord of Castell Coch, so renowned for his daring exploits against the Normans in the early Norman settlement of Glamorgan.

A memorable occurrence in the history of St. Fagans in times comparatively modern was the conference held in the old village between the king, Charles I., and the leaders of the men of Glamorgan, on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 29th of July, 1645. Sir Charles Gerard, who was then Major General of the king's forces in South Wales, had by his forced contributions and his intolerable rapacity estranged a large portion of the southern principality from the royal cause. The king, to win back Welsh loyalty and support, wished to hold a conference with the Welsh leaders, and he invited the men of Glamorgan with other contingents to meet him at Newport; the king was then at Ruperra, the guest of Sir Philip Morgan. The Glamorgan men for certain assigned reasons refused to go to Newport, and it was then arranged that the king should meet them at St. Fagans on the 29th of July. Charles, having dined at Cardiff, proceeded in the afternoon to St. Fagans, attended by the Duke of Richmond and several other noblemen, and guarded by Lord Kerwagh's regiment of horse. On his arrival at the village he was met by 4,000 men of Glamorgan—other authorities say 5,000—headed by the gentlemen of the county, and “drawn up in battle array, winged with horse, and having a reserve.”

They stated their grievances very plainly to the king, and demanded, as a condition of their continuing to support his cause, that the governor and garrison of Cardiff Castle should be removed, and be replaced by some of their own number, and that the sum of £7,000, which the rapacious Sir Charles Gerard had demanded of them for alleged arrears, should be cancelled. The king made ample promises, and said they should have "all reasonable contentment." A sceptic in the ranks hereupon boldly stepped out and declared to the king his doubt that his majesty's promise would ever be fulfilled, and attempted to justify his scepticism by citing the king's former and frequent breaches of faith. Ultimately an agreement was arranged; the governor and garrison of Cardiff were removed, and were substituted by a Welsh garrison commanded by Sir Richard Bassett of Beaupré; and as a grateful acknowledgement of the king's concessions, they agreed to furnish his majesty with a subsidy of £800 and one thousand soldiers.

Three years after this memorable interview, St. Fagans witnessed another sight more momentous and more terribly impressive. Around and in immediate contiguity to the picturesque village, on the 8th of May, 1648, a most fiercely contested, and perhaps the most sanguinary battle of a period distinguished by its fierce and bloody conflicts, was fought between the forces of the king and the Parliament. The king was a prisoner in the hands of the Parliament; his cause for the present was hopeless; but Welsh Royalists resolved to hope against hope, and 8,000 men, under the command of Major General Langharne and Major General Sir Henry Stradling, of St. Donats Castle, advanced upon Cardiff.

Colonel Horton, the chief of the Parliamentary forces in Wales, was in Brecon when he heard of the Royalist advance, and he hastened by hurried marches to intercept them if possible before they could reach Cardiff. Horton had but 3,000 under his command, while the Royalist army numbered 8,000, but the Parliamentary forces were a trained and veteran soldiery, whilst numbers of the Royalists were raw recruits. Horton crossed the Taff over Llandaff bridge on Thursday, the 4th of May, and immediately took up his position at St. Fagans. The Royalist army were at that time only three or four miles from the village, but hearing of Horton's occupancy of this strong position which covered Cardiff, Major General Langharne withdrew his forces from St. Nicholas in the direction of Fonmon. Horton with sound generalship remained quiet at St. Fagans, for Cromwell was pressing on with all speed from Gloucester to join him. General Langharne not caring to wait for the Parliamentary General's junction with his subordinate, resolved to attack Horton before Cromwell's arrival. Accordingly, on Sunday, the 7th of May, Langharne returned to St. Nicholas, and early on Monday morning advanced upon St. Fagans. Horton being informed by his scouts of the Royalist approach, arranged his cavalry in a large field on the slope in the rear of the present rectory house, which field has been called ever since Cae Meirch, the field of horses. Early on Monday morning the Parliamentary horse and foot were drawn out in battle array on the north side of the village. The Royalists commenced the attack, and, after some severe fighting, Horton was driven out of the village by the immensely superior force opposed to him, but stubbornly retreating and fighting step by step. He

then took possession of a hill on the north-west outskirts of the village, and all attempts of the Royalists to dislodge him proved fruitless. He then charged in his turn with his combined force of horse and foot, which charge threw the Royalist forces into disorder, and subsequently into flight, and victory declared itself for the Parliamentarians. For two hours—from 9 o'clock in the morning till 11—this terrible battle lasted ; and that the field was fiercely contested on either side may be gathered from the fearful carnage of these two hours, excessive even in those days of sanguinary conflict ; and from the fact that the stream which ran through the battle-field, and which separated the combatants at the commencement of the battle, was crimsoned with the blood of the slain. The Parliamentarians lost but few men, but the slaughter of the Royalists was fearful ; “forty to one,” as Colonel Okey says in his letter written from that ensanguined plain, on the day of the battle. There were, moreover, from 2,500 to 3,000 Royalists taken prisoners—a number equal to the whole strength of the Parliamentary army ; and amongst these prisoners was the second in command, Major General Stradling, of St. Donats. Major General Langharne, the commander of the king’s forces, his friend Colonel Powell, and other Royalist officers, fled westward, and the rout of the king’s forces was utter and final. It was the last stand made on behalf of the unfortunate Charles I., and it ended most disastrously. Colonel Horton, in writing from the field on the day of the battle to the Speaker of the House of Peers, the Earl of Manchester, says : “This day, about nine of the clock, it pleased God that we engaged with them at a place called Saint Fagans, three miles distante from Cardiff, and for neare two hours had a very hot dispute,

but at length by God's mercy they were put to a total rout, and many slain upon the place, and about 3,000 prisoners; great store of arms and ammunition and many colors. The enemy accounted themselves 8,000 horse and foot, which makes the mercy more remarkable." Tradition alleges that so terrible was the slaughter of the Royalists on that fatal morning that seventy wives in the parish were made widows. Tradition, however, is not careful to verify its legends. The population of the parish, two hundred and thirty years ago, could not give seventy male householders, even if it be supposed that every married man in the parish was slain in the battle. There are only ninety-seven houses in the parish now, with a popnlation of 536 persons. In 1801 the population was only 365. Two hundred and thirty years ago the population would hardly number 200. Reckoning five persons to every house—and this is a low estimate for country villages—there could have been only forty occupied houses in the village at the time of the battle. Where the seventy widows came from tradition fails to record.

After this momentous break in the repose of the old historic village, St. Fagans enjoyed, as its continuous heritage, the happiness affirmed of the nation which has no history. It continued to vegetate in tranquil rest, no more disturbed by royal visits or the noise and rush of charging hosts. The only memorable occurrence which the local historian could find to record during the lapse of a century and a half is the following: "On the 15th of July, 1803, a terrible storm occurred which did great damage to property in St. Fagans. Two thousand panes of glass were broken in the village, and the water was several feet deep." A writer in describing St. Fagans

during the lifetime of the Baroness Windsor, says, “ St. Fagans is one of the prettiest and cleanest little villages in the vale. There are fifty-six houses in the parish, which with the exception of two are the property of Lady Windsor, and we can confidently state that there is no neater or better-kept village in the principality. There is only *one* hotel, which is an ornament to the place, and the people who live there are a credit to the neighbourhood. Again, there is only *one* shop there, *one* butcher, *one* shoemaker, etc., and this rule is applied to all occupations where *one* is enough for the necessities of the parish. The parish lives almost entirely upon itself, and the Baroness Windsor kindly employs a majority of the villagers, who chiefly consist of mechanics, upon her estate.”

St. Fagans is still as beautiful as of yore, as clinging to the swelling hill-side and cresting the summit of one of its terraces, it looks down in smiling loveliness upon the stream of the Ely and the fair Glamorgan vale. To paint the landscape beauties of St. Fagans, however, or to recount its many vicissitudes, ecclesiastical and social, is not the object of the present volume, but simply to record its connection with the Windsor family. Perhaps more than either of the other Windsor properties in Glamorgan it has enjoyed the munificence of the late Baroness Windsor and the noble and bountiful help of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, the mother of the present lord. It is impossible to go through St. Fagans, and to converse, especially with the poor and the lowly, without hearing unstinted and evidently heartfelt gratitude poured upon the heads of these noble ladies. The young lord who in August last attained his majority, has a grand future before him, and noble examples for

imitation in the lives of his grandmother and his mother.

The advantages of devout and careful maternal training in childhood, and of a noble and lofty home example in early youth, are priceless and incalculable. A famous Apostle congratulated one of the greatest of his early converts on the invaluable blessing he enjoyed from his childhood in being the object of the pious solicitude and teaching of his mother and his grandmother. Lord Windsor has been similarly blessed. Both grandmother and mother—and his mother more especially and more continuously—have taught him the grand lesson which too many of his order have either been never taught or have too early forgotten : that if lofty station and large possessions are great social privileges and blessings, they involve nevertheless great corresponding obligations and responsibilities. The teaching which Lord Windsor has received must have impressed upon him, both by precept and the more potent influence of home example, the truth taught by the poet, and which needs reiterated and continuous teaching to the world from pulpit and from press, that—

'Tis only noble to be good :
Kind hearts are more than coronets,
And simple faith than Norman blood.

From all that is known of him by the outside world it is confidently expected that he will act worthy of the race from which he has sprung. Unassuming, manly, affable, generous, sympathising, and ever ready to listen to and to help the really deserving, he has given an earnest of a career full of promise, and which it is sincerely hoped will blossom into goodness and greatness

If he follows the footsteps of his grandmother and his mother he will secure the love and respect of his tenantry, the esteem of the public, and will win a name which, adding lustre to theirs, will become a benefit and a blessing.





PART II.

The Coming of Age Rejoicings.





The Coming of Age Rejoicings.

FESTIVITIES IN WORCESTERSHIRE, SHROPSHIRE, AND GLAMORGANSHIRE.

ADDRESSES OF CONGRATULATION (WORCESTERSHIRE).

HEWELL GRANGE: GRAND BANQUET AND GARDEN PARTY.



HE many lettered Scotch clergyman who has flooded English magazine literature with lengthened essays "Concerning" every conceivable subject under the sun has unaccountably overlooked one question fruitful in analogies and new positions: Concerning coming of age. It is a tempting theme, but the present writer hesitates to rush in where the prolific serial essayist feared to tread. He must therefore, in commemorating the rejoicings to celebrate Lord Windsor's majority, content himself with borrowing the deep truisms of the journalist, who affirms "concerning coming of age" that it is "a special and unique thing," which "comes but once in a lifetime," and which possesses the inestimable advantage of "coming in the bright and buoyant season" of youth, "when everything around wears a rosy hue and has a pleasing aspect." When

journalism condescends to moralise it becomes profoundly sage and philosophical, and scatters with no stinting hand most pregnant truths, "like Orient pearls at random strung."

The writer of the foregoing "Monograph" performs the humbler but not less responsible task of compiler in this "second part" of his little volume. He has laid several newspapers under contribution to supply the materials of the coming of age rejoicings, chiefly the *Worcestershire Chronicle* and the *Western Mail*, but more especially the *Western Mail*. The reports have been much abbreviated, and generally modified from fuller and more correct information. The formal speeches have been greatly reduced, but the whole of the principal speeches are fully reported and have been submitted to the various speakers for revision.

(From the *Western Mail* of Wednesday, August 28th.)

Lord Windsor's majority, as the subsequent accounts abundantly prove, was on Tuesday celebrated in the districts of Worcestershire, Shropshire, and Glamorganshire, in which his lordship's extensive estates lie, with an almost princely magnificence. Nothing was wanting, not only on the part of his lordship's numerous tenantry, but on that of the general public, to manifest the high esteem in which he is held, and the sincere sentiments entertained for his welfare on private as well as on public grounds. Nor, judging from the speech of the youthful peer in replying to the addresses of congratulation presented to him at Hewell Grange, does he fail to appreciate the good wishes of his tenantry and

the importance of the position in life which Providence has destined him to fulfil. His lordship evidently recognises that he has no light task before him, that titles have duties linked with the privileges attached to them, and, with a manliness which will be everywhere applauded, is courageously bent on complying with those duties which are no less sacred than the honours of which they are the legitimate accompaniment.

(From the *Worcestershire Chronicle* of Saturday,
August 31st.)

Tuesday, the 27th August, 1878, was ushered in at Bromsgrove and Hewell Grange by the ringing of merry peals upon the bells of Tardebigg Church, and the firing of salutes from a small "battery" of "field artillery" placed in the park on a gentle slope rising from the cricket ground and facing the ancestral seat, Hewell Grange. Daybreak did not promise well as regarded the weather, and the dull prospect at early dawn proved a correct indication of what followed, there being heavy showers at frequent intervals and but a few fitful gleams of sunshine. But happily the unpropitious weather did not at all interfere with the proceedings of Tuesday, which, unlike those of subsequent days, did not take place in the open air, being confined to the presentation and reception of congratulatory addresses at the mansion, and the entertainment of a party of noblemen, gentlemen, the tenantry, etc., numbering altogether about 250, under canvas. Visitors found flags and flowers displayed at various points on the road to the Grange, and at the main entrance to the park was

erected an arch of evergreens decorated with a profusion of flags, and having on the side facing the high-road a large scroll bearing the words "Long may he live" in large white capitals on crimson cloth. Between one and two o'clock the deputations with addresses, and many guests from Bromsgrove and Redditch and the country round, began to arrive, and quite a long string of carriages drew up in the vicinity of the mansion.

It had been arranged that the presentation of the addresses should take place in the library, and here, punctually at two o'clock, Lord Windsor and his respected mother, Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, and a large party of relatives and friends assembled; the "house party" comprising—the Earl of Bradford (Master of the Horse), Earl Beaneham (Lord Steward to Her Majesty, and Lord Lieutenant of Worcestershire), the Earl of Powis, Earl and Countess Amherst, Lady Margaret and Lady Charlotte Amherst, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. Windsor-Clive, the Hon. J. G. Amherst, Mr. D. M. Clive, Hon. R. C. and Mrs. Herbert and Miss Herbert, Colonel the Hon. W. and Mrs. Herbert and Miss Kathleen Clive, Hon. and Rev. George Bridgeman and Miss Harriet Bridgeman, Lord Binning, Hon. William Hood, Hon. Alexander N. Hood, Hon. Josceline Amherst, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, Colonel C. K. Crosse, Mr. James Lowther, Mr. Robert Montgomery (Royal Artillery), Rev. Ernest Bridgeman, and Mr. Charles Bridgeman.

The first delegation introduced was that representing the tenantry on the Hewell estate, headed by Mr. Thomas Harris, of Stony Lane, the oldest tenant on the estate, whose ancestors have been of the bold yeomanry—"their country's pride"—of the parish of Tardebigg

for many generations. Mr. Harris read the following address :—

“ To the Right Hon. ROBERT GEORGE, LORD WINDSOR.

“ May it please your lordship, we, the undersigned tenants of your lordship on the Hewell estates, take the liberty of presenting to you our hearty congratulations on your coming of age, and becoming qualified to occupy the seat of your noble ancestry in the House of Lords. We bear in mind with gratification that your lordship holds the oldest barony in the county of Worcester, by the creation of King Henry VIII., and we hope at no distant date to see the earldom of Plymouth, held by your family for 150 years, revived in your lordship's person. With greater gratification do we acknowledge our connection with your old and honourable house in the character of tenants and occupiers of property under it ; the uniform, just, and liberal treatment that we have experienced, the relations which some of us have maintained with it being of long duration ; and the constant friendly regard shown for our interest and welfare. Early deprived of a father's watchful care and love, we are thankful to know how conscientiously your honoured mother and uncle have anxiously endeavoured to supply the irreparable loss, and to them it must be a source of pride and satisfaction that you, an only son and heir to these estates, have been spared to this hour ; and fitted, by careful home training and at Eton and Cambridge, for the distinguished course that lies before you. We beg your lordship to believe that we are all animated with profound sentiments of esteem for yourself and your family, which has ever stood true to the Throne and Constitution, and we hope that you may long be spared to maintain the dignity of the time-honoured names of Windsor and Clive, who for generations have been connected with all that is truly great and philanthropic, and the escutcheon of whose house to-day is without blot, and we feel assured that you will hand down untarnished the honoured name you bear. We ask you, my lord, to accept this humble but heartfelt expression of our congratulations on the attainment of your majority this day, the sentiments of affection we feel, and our wishes for your long life and prosperity. We remain, ever your lordship's faithful and gratified servants.”

Lord Windsor, in reply, said, “ Mr. Harris and Gentle-

men, I thank you most heartily for this very kind address which you have presented to me, and I thank you, Mr. Harris, for presenting it. From your long connection with the estate you are a most fitting person to present it. You have referred to the ancient barony which has been handed down to me, the full privileges of which I enter upon to-day; you hope that the title of the Earl of Plymouth may come again into the family. I need not remind you that titles must be deserved before they are won, that titles have privileges attached to them, that they may be handed down to succeeding generations, and like good wine, become more valuable with age, with this distinction, that old wine wants drinking, and the title wants keeping. You have paid a just tribute to those who have brought me up, and have moulded my character, and if any benefits arise from my conduct in public affairs, you have, as well as myself, recognised that thanks are due to them. I am sure that it was with pride I heard your sentiments as to the family which I represent. I recognise just now that I have no light task before me to walk in the footsteps of my ancestors. I am very glad to hear that if I do so I shall retain your good wishes, and then there will be only good feeling between us. Again I thank you most heartily for this very kind address."

Mr. Robert Forrest, the agent of the Windsor estates in Glamorganshire, and chairman of the Penarth Local Board, next read the address from the tenants at Penarth, South Wales. Prior to reading the address, Mr. Forrest said that Lord Windsor was aware that Penarth was a town which had grown up lately, and was, to a large extent, indebted for its growth to the enlightening action of his (Lord Windsor's) father, his

guardian, and his trustees. The address read by Mr. Forrest was as follows :—

“ To the Right Hon. ROBERT GEORGE, LORD WINDSOR.

“ We, the undersigned inhabitants of Penarth and neighbouring parts of your lordship's estates, render to your lordship our sincere congratulations on the attainment of your lordship's majority, and we beg leave to express our hopes that the life upon the more active and responsible portion of which you are about to enter may be blessed with every happiness and prosperity. Your lordship's coming of age is to us an occasion of special interest, and particularly when we bear in mind that the period of your lordship's minority has witnessed the growth of our flourishing town, that it has witnessed the construction of the Penarth Dock and Harbour, which add so much to the prosperity of the town and district, and more lately the making of the Penarth Extension Railway, a great boon to us all; and it is with feelings of gratitude that we remember how largely all these things are due to the late Baroness Windsor and your lordship's guardian and trustees. Nor would we omit to refer to the energy and zeal of your lordship's father, the Hon. Robert Clive, in the promotion of the Penarth Dock, Harbour, and Railway. Your lordship's birth and education, the one distinguished by an illustrious ancestry, the other by the fruits of your own talents and exertions, assure that on your lordship's part no effort will be spared to fulfil the duties of your lordship's high station in such a manner as to be a source of honourable satisfaction to yourself and of advantage to your friends, tenants, and countrymen; and we venture to hope that the great name which you have inherited may be further adorned by your lordship's possession of it, and may be transmitted to your descendants with added lustre; and we feel that beyond this there can be no nobler aspiration. Finally, that your lordship may enjoy a long life fully endowed with health and happiness is the hearty prayer of your lordship's well-wishing and faithful servants.” Signed by 70 persons.

His Lordship, in reply to the address, said :

“ Mr. Forrest, I beg that you will give the inhabitants of Penarth my best thanks for this address, and I hope it will seem to you, as to them, that the best thing I can do will be to write a suitable answer, which may be circulated amongst them.”

Mr. J. J. Tomson, the steward of the Hewell estates, then introduced a deputation, headed by Dr. Wood, bailiff of the manor of Bromsgrove, representing the inhabitants of Bromsgrove. Another deputation, headed by Mr. Mogg, the chairman of the Local Board of Health for Redditch, was at the same time introduced by Mr. Tomson. The address from the inhabitants of Bromsgrove was read by Mr. Cordell, the hon. secretary as follows :

“ To the Right Hon. ROBERT GEORGE, LORD WINDSOR.

“ The inhabitants of the town of Bromsgrove, assembled in public meeting, held at the Town-hall on the 20th of August, 1878, desire to convey to your lordship their sincere congratulations upon the attainment of your majority, and to express their heartfelt wish and prayer that you may long live to enjoy the wealth and honours with which Providence has been pleased to bless you. The inhabitants of Bromsgrove can never forget the great obligations conferred upon them by your lordship's ancestors, particularly the acts of kindness and benevolence of your parents, and the ever-lamented Baroness Windsor, and they feel confident that you will emulate their virtues and follow in their footsteps. Neither can the inhabitants forget the relations existing between your lordship and ourselves, as the lord's tenants of the manor of Bromsgrove, and although not now called upon by feudal ties to pay their homage and do their fealty on their lord's majority, they feel that this simple token of their respect, dictated by goodwill and kindly feelings, will be accepted by your lordship with the same sentiments which prompted the inhabitants, and trust it may be their privilege to see your lordship often among them, and that they may thus have frequent opportunities of attesting by their actions more than they can by words the respect and esteem in which they hold you.—Signed on behalf of the inhabitants of Bromsgrove, RICHARD WOOD, bailiff of the manor.”

Mr. Mogg, before reading the address from Redditch, said :

“ My Lord, Ladies, and Gentlemen, in presenting the address from the Redditch Local Board, I feel it to be a great privilege to

have the honour of presenting to you, upon this memorable occasion, an address from my native town, which has the sanction of the Local Board, the clergy, the dissenting ministers, justices of the peace, professional gentlemen, manufacturers, and tradesmen. My lord, I hope yours may be a life of happiness and honour, and may you be a blessing to those by whom you are surrounded. We earnestly hope you will receive this small present, not for its intrinsic value, but as a mark of good feeling evinced towards you and your family by the inhabitants of the town whom this day I have the honour to represent. Further, I may add that it is our fervent wish that the names of Windsor and Clive may be ever held in the highest esteem."

Mr. Mogg then read the following address :

"To the Right Hon. LORD WINDSOR.

"My Lord.—We, the Local Board of Health of Redditch, the clergy, ministers, manufacturers, tradesmen, and others, representing, as we believe, the unanimous feeling of the inhabitants of the town and district, beg to offer our hearty congratulations to your lordship, and her ladyship your esteemed mother, and the family in general, on the happy occasion of your coming of age, and assuming the dignity and the duties of your rank and position ; to express our earnest hope that the blessings of long life, health, and happiness may be vouchsafed to you ; further that the mutual goodwill brought about by the unceasing desire of your esteemed ancestors to promote in every possible way the well-being of their town may ever endure and increase, and thus the inhabitants will continue to revere the honoured name of Windsor and Clive.—We have the honour to be, my Lord, your obedient servants, JOSEPH MOGG, and the clergymen and ministers of Redditch,"

and signed additionally by about one hundred of the leading inhabitants of the town of Redditch.

Lord Windsor, in reply, said that he heartily thanked Dr. Wood, Mr. Mogg, and the other gentlemen for the addresses they had presented to him. It was particularly gratifying to him to receive such an influential deputation from Bromsgrove, and such a representative from Redditch. He had not the honour of knowing many in Bromsgrove or Redditch. They would not, he was sure, have expected him to appear publicly in either

town before that day. He might say that his life began in that respect that day. The addresses proved to him that whenever duty called him to either of their towns, he should be welcome. He sincerely thanked them for expressing the goodwill and good feeling of their towns. They had referred to his ancestors, who had lived amongst them. It was with pride he had heard their acknowledgments of what these ancestors had done for their neighbours around, and he could assure those present that at least it would be his endeavour always to act as they acted. He was sure if he did so it would be productive of nothing but good feeling between them all. He felt that it would be as unbecoming and ungrateful to sever himself in any way from the towns of Bromsgrove and Redditch, as it would be utterly at variance with his wishes and feelings. He begged to thank them again, and especially Dr. Wood and the gentlemen of the town of Bromsgrove, and Mr. Mogg as representing Redditch, for the expressions of good feeling and sympathy he had received, and for the addresses they had presented.

The deputations then withdrew.

The address from the Hewell tenantry was beautifully illuminated upon a dark cream-tinted mount, by Mr. Allsopp, of Worcester and Stourbridge. At the head was emblazoned the coat of arms of the Windsor and Clive families. The heading, which was executed in colours, was as follows:—The capitals to the words “To The Right Honourable Robert George, Lord Windsor,” were painted in blue, green, crimson, and purple, filled in with gold and silver diapers, and enriched with scrolls of rich plum colour, and the other letters of the heading were in scarlet, black, and blue, and filled in with plain blocks of gold and silver, and enriched with scrolls as above. The principal words and capitals of the address were done in a variety of colours, encased in gold and silver, and very elaborately entwined with various coloured scrolls. The letterpress was executed in Old English type, decorated with ornamental penwork, and

below was a space ruled and decorated for 84 signatures of tenants, etc. The address from the Penarth Local Board was neatly engrossed in *quasi-legal* form upon parchment; that from Bromsgrove was both beautifully engrossed and framed; while that from Redditch was handsomely engrossed in a crimson-covered album.

THE BANQUET.

A double marquee, scarlet and white, was erected for the banquet, and covers were laid for 300 guests. Messrs. John Edgington & Co., of West Smithfield, provided the marquee, and it was fixed in close proximity to the mansion, with which it was connected by a covered footway. From the three poles supporting the marquee in the centre were displayed trophies of flags, and shields bearing handsomely painted coats of arms and escutcheons of the Windsor and Clive families. The marquee was boarded, and contained a table for the principal guests along the full length of it on the side nearest the mansion, and seven other tables led from this one across the tent. The whole were most tastefully laid out with dishes of fruit, epergnes of flowers, candelabras upon glass stands, lustres, etc., and a very pretty effect was produced by a plentiful display of small satin flags bearing the family coat of arms, printed in the proper colours, with the motto "*Je me fie en Dieu,*" and the date "August 27th, 1878." The banquet was served by Mr. F. D. George, of Cheltenham, to whom was entrusted the whole of the catering arrangements incident to the four days' festivities at Hewell, and those arranged at the other family seats, Oakley Park, Ludlow, and St. Fagans Castle, near Cardiff. The *menu* comprised all

the delicacies of the season, served in first-class style, accompanied by wines of the finest vintages, and followed by all kinds of choice fruits, etc., for dessert. In the course of the banquet was circulated some ale brewed on the occasion of Lord Windsor's birth.

The chair was occupied by the Earl of Bradford (Lord Windsor's uncle). Facing his lordship as the principal vice-chairman, was Mr. J. J. Tomson, agent of the estate, the other vice-chairmen being Dr. Wood, bailiff of Bromsgrove; Mr. T. Scott, Bromsgrove; Mr. T. Harris, Stony Lane; and Mr. J. Mogg, Redditch.

No ladies were present at the banquet, but a large party from the mansion attended to listen to the speeches.

Grace before and after the banquet was said by the Rev. C. A. Dickins, vicar of Tardebigg.

THE MENU.

POTAGES.

onsommé à la Royale.

Tortue Fausse.

POISSONS.

Saumon à la Ravigotte.

Saumon grillé : Sauce Gourmets.

Turbot à la Cardinal.

Rougets en Cases aux Fines herbes.

ENTRÉES.

Côtelettes à la Cypre aux Truffes.

Côtelettes d'Agneau braisés aux Concombre.

Pâté Chaud à la Financière.

Riz de Veau à l'Epigramme.

RELEVÉS.

Quartiers d'Agneau : Saucé Menthe.

Selles de Mouton Roti.

Rosbif.

Pièce de Bœuf braisé à la Flamande.

RÔTIS.

Cuisse de Venaïson. Haricots Verts.

Pigeons. Chapons. Canetons.

Jambon en Vin au Madère.

ENTREMÈTS.

Boudin à la Victoria.

Baba Chaud : Saucé d'abricot.

Boudin à la Beaconsfield.

Boudin à la Parisienne.

Soufflé Glacé à la Vanille.

Boudin Glacé à la Chesterfield.

Soufflé Glacé au Chocolat.

Chartreuse à la Turin.

Pêches en Gelée à la Crème au Marasquin.

Crème d'Ananas à l'Anglaise.

Crème au Parfait à la Londres.

Brugnons en Pâtisserie au Noyau.

Gelée de Curaçoa aux Petits Fruits Liqueur.

Crème de San Stefano.

Gelée Eau de Vie Dantzie aux Pistaches.

Petites Bouchées de Fromage au Gruyère.

GLACES.

A la Crème de Fraises.

Crème à la Vanille.

A l'Eau de Citron.

DESSERT.

The list of invitations, and almost without any exception those invited were present, included :

The Earl Amherst, Countess, and ladies ; the Earl Powis, Earl Beauchamp, the Hon Robert Herbert, Mrs. and Miss Herbert,

Colonel the Hon. William and Mrs. Herbert, the Hon. J. G Amherst, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. G. Windsor-Clive, M.P., Mr. Edward Hussey and the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. Crosse, Lord Binning, the Hon. and Rev. Geo. Bridgeman and Miss Bridgeman, Rev. Ernest Bridgeman, Mr. Chas. Bridgeman, the Hon. and Rev. John and Mrs. Bridgeman, Mr. W. Lowther, the Hon. A. Hood, the Hon. W. Hood, Mr. R. Montgomery, the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, the Right Hon. Lord Hampton, Sir R. Amphlett, the Marquess of Hertford, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Coventry, Sir Wm. Throckmorton, Mr. Henry Allsopp, M.P., Mr. F. E. Walker, M.P., Mr. F. R. Hill, M.P., Mr. J. D. Allcroft, M.P., Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, M.P., Mr. F. W. Knight, M.P.; Revs. C. A. Dickins, A. S. Porter, G. F. Fesey, G. Ashbury, E. Lacon, C. A. St. John Mildmay, A. Hunter, S. H. Mynors, H. Clarke, R. Wyld, J. M. L. Aston, T. C. Yarranton, J. Goodwin, J. Kidd, G. W. Murray, the Hon. A. H. T. Massey, Messrs. H. Aldham, J. H. Bainbridge, C. Dolben, M. R. Moore, W. Lea, the Lord Bishop of Worcester, F. B. Hooper, R. Ogilvy, D. Melville, J. B. Wilson, B. Stannus, W. Pepys, W. F. Bickmore, W. Campbell, A. N. Cope, P. Ellis, R. Berkeley, E. Bearcroft, F. Marriott, Hon. and Rev. H. Douglas, Canon Wood, the Dean of Worcester, Mr. E. W. Haywood, Mr. H. F. Vernon, Mr. C. P. Noel, Mr. Richard Flemming, Mr. John Corbett, M.P., Major Bourne, Mr. R. Smallwood, Mr. W. E. Everett, Mr. J. Doherty, Mr. R. Mynors, Mr. Abel Peyton, Mr. Thomas Worthington, Colonel J. Baker, Mr. F. J. Nicholl, Mr. H. F. Nicholl, Mr. J. Cheshire, Mr. John Gibson, Mr. R. H. Milward, Mr. J. S. Gaunt, Mr. W. Boulton, Captain Lee (Yeomanry), Mr. Thomas Cookes (London), Captain F. Wood (Yeomanry), Adjutant Lewis (Worcester Rifle Volunteers), Captain Bough (ditto), Lieutenant Hornsby (ditto), Mr. John Walford (Futnell Mount), Mr. Thomas Scott, Mr. J. R. Horton, Mr. B. H. Saunders, Mr. E. Housman, Mr. E. Dodd, Mr. W. S. Batten, Mr. R. Wood, Mr. R. Prosser, Mr. C. Carey, Mr. H. Millington, Mr. S. Saywell, Mr. J. F. Milward, Captain Milward, Lieutenant Avery, Lieutenant Bartlett, Messrs. E. C. Browning, H. C. Browning, G. C. Richards, Herbert Page, F. Claydon, F. J. Slatter, J. W. Neale, James Tomson, Robert Forrest (agent for the Welsh portion of Lord Windsor's estate), Joseph Russon, William Partridge, Joseph Amphlett, E. Perkins, R. George, A. Palmer, C. Webb, A. P. Steedman, R. Cordell, G. Burrows, Laseilles Carr (Cardiff), S. Yates, J. Boulton, B. Sar-

sons, W. T. Hemming, Isaac Clulee, Charles Field, Elijah Walton, R. E. Thorley, Theodore Galton, Charles Avery, H. H. Foley, C. Hornyhold, William Corbett, J. T. Wilson, John Green, W. A. Astbury, William Francis, John Packwood, W. Holyoake, J. Allen, R. S. Bartlett, G. Ballard, Joseph Brandon, T. Buckley, J. Buckley, T. W. Buckley, W. Baker, J. Edwards, F. Busson, H. P. Ballard, F. Cubberley, T. Dixon, M. Dixon, G. F. Edwards, W. Green, G. G. Greenhill, T. Harris, T. Hick, Isaac Howard, E. Holyoake, J. Harris, J. Heynes, W. Kemp, J. Milton, J. Morgan, W. Neasom, T. Neasom, T. Parsons, W. Powell, F. C. Pountney, T. Sanders, F. D. Sarsons, A. C. Scott, H. F. Spence, W. D. George, W. F. Hebrough, H. Tipping, R. Taylor, T. Taylor, J. Taylor, Joseph Taylor, J. T. White, T. White, Alex. Yoxhall, T. H. Clarke, E. Ward, Reuben Partridge, H. Allen, T. Andrews, S. Alcock, W. Brown, Wm. Brown, F. Boulton, J. Briggs, B. Baylis, W. Bennett, W. Bartlett, D. Ball, J. Clarke, T. Cooke, J. Cooke, R. Cooke, J. Clayton, R. Davies, W. Edwards, G. F. Fisher, T. Grove, J. Guest, T. Layton, G. W. Gibson, T. Haynes, R. Hunt, D. Harman, R. Harrison, F. W. Hollington, G. Hemming, C. B. James, Arthur James, F. W. James, W. Jeffreys (Redditch), Wm. Jeffreys (Bromsgrove), J. Jones, Noah Knight, A. F. Kinchin, G. King, C. Laight, J. Mogg, G. Melen, T. Owen, J. Partridge, J. Penzer, T. Peart, W. Ricketts, F. P. Ricketts, T. Rickards, George Rickards, J. A. Smith, W. Smith, A. Stinton, T. Sarsons, S. Thomas, J. Thomas, W. Folley, J. Turley, T. White, W. Walton, J. Wellsbourne, H. Wyers, J. Woodman, W. Webb, C. White, W. Woodfield, J. Crowe, T. Hemming, G. Huins, J. W. Lewis, Geo. Moreton, W. Young, B. Briseoe, G. W. Hastings, J. Allport (Midland Railway), H. Morrell (master of the Worcestershire Fox-hounds), Sir R. Harrington, and others.

During the banquet the band of the Worcestershire Yeomanry played a selection of music, and between the speeches a glee party sang a number of appropriate pieces.

The banquet being over, and the cloth having been withdrawn,

The noble Chairman, who on rising was warmly received, said that he ought perhaps to offer a few words, not of apology, but of

explanation, of the reason why he occupied the chair on that day. They were all well aware of the object which had brought them together, and which had led to that great gathering on so important and auspicious an occasion. They had all a deep interest in that object, and it would be strange indeed if he did not take the deepest interest in it, both retrospectively and prospectively. They would, however, hear more by-and-by on the special subject of their meeting, and he would not therefore further allude to it. Whenever a large gathering together of Englishmen took place, the first and foremost toast, which it was the pride and the privilege of the chairman to propose, was the health of the Queen. They desired to do honour to that toast, both because they liked to give expression to their feelings of pride and gratitude that they had the happiness to live under the best of all forms of government, viz., an ancient monarchy; and they were also glad to express their feelings of affection and loyalty to the sovereign who now, and for so long a period, had occupied the throne, and the history of whose reign would exhibit a lifelong devotion to the interests of her subjects. During the long and prosperous reign of the Queen, it was not too much to say that probably greater strides had been made in science and art, and in everything that conduces to the greatness of the empire, than during any period recorded in history. He proposed "the Queen."

The toast was drunk amid the greatest enthusiasm, the band playing the National Anthem.

The Chairman next proposed "the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family." He said that in proposing the first toast he spoke of the advantages of an ancient monarchy, but an ancient monarchy would be of little value if it were not an hereditary monarchy, and therefore the people of this country naturally take the deepest interest in the members of the royal family, and in none so much as in the heir apparent to the crown, his royal highness the Prince of Wales. It had been said that "fierce is the light that beats upon the throne," and assuredly the same may be said with respect to the Prince of Wales, and indeed of all the royal family. If there were faults and blemishes, they were easily discovered and quickly pointed out; but he (the speaker) was sure that all who knew the Prince of Wales were aware that he never lost an opportunity of doing anything to benefit the subjects of the Queen, and spared himself

no trouble to do a kind or beneficent action anywhere. Of the Princess of Wales it was only to be said that wherever she was known she was admired and beloved, and that was throughout the whole length and breadth of the land. And of the other members of the royal family it might be said that, in their different positions, they were doing their duty in the service of their sovereign and of their country.

Mr. H. F. Vernon said that he had the honour of proposing the next toast, which was that of "the Health of the Bishop and Clergy of the Dioeese." It would ill become him to say what might be said of their worthy dioeesan in his presence, but he might say this,—and the sentiment would, he felt sure, be echoed in the breasts of all present,—that they were happy and felt grateful for the blessing which they possessed in having him to preside over the ecclesiastical forces of the dioeese. The clergy were represented most numerously upon this occasion, and he (Mr. Vernon) felt that there could be at all events no festive occasion upon which their presence could be more aptly rendered than the present one. He felt sure also that they, equally with the laity, were anxious to show the sincerity of their good wishes for the future happiness of the nobleman in whose honour they had been invited to assemble.

The Lord Bishop of Worcester, who on rising was loudly applauded, having expressed on behalf of the clergy of the dioeese, and especially of those of them now present, their thanks for the kind way in which the toast had been proposed and received, observed that he often had occasion to speak in the name of the clergy of the dioeese of Worcester, but he never spoke with greater confidence as to their feeling than when he said that they rejoiced excessively at the auspicious occasion on which they had met that day, and that they offered most hearty and sincere congratulations to Lord Windsor and Lord Windsor's family upon this happy oecasion. The clergy were not unmindful of the many benefits that they had received from time to time from members of Lord Windsor's family. Those of them who were able to look back for thirty or thirty-five years would not forget an oecasion on which a nobleman, Lady Windsor's father-in-law, Lord Powis, did very essential service to the Church of England in preventing the union of the dioeses of St. Asaph and Bangor, which had been proposed by the Ecclesiastical Commission. They owed a great deal to the gentlemen who established that Commission, but the Commission

made one great mistake, they endeavoured to make the two dioceses one diocese; and it was, as he had stated, due to Lord Powis that this was not done, and that the two dioceses were retained separate. But those in the diocese of Worcester were more particularly acquainted with the benefits which the Church and the clergy owed to the family of Windsor. The clergy owed great gratitude for many personal acts of kindness from members of that family, repeated over and over again. The first occasion on which he (the Bishop) had the honour of meeting the late Lady Windsor was at the consecration of almost the first church he consecrated—that of Alvechurch, to which she had been a large contributor. Since that time, he had watched the many excellent works for the support of the Church in which the late Lady Windsor and her family were engaged, and he could not leave out of consideration the chapel which she built and endowed in this parish at Webheath, which had been a very great blessing to the people of the parish. The clergy were not unmindful of these benefits, and in the true spirit of gratitude, which meant a lively anticipation of future favours, they looked forward to the same support and kindness to them from the present Lord Windsor. He said this, not from any selfish consideration, but because he believed, in common with all the clergy and all persons whose opinion was entitled to respect in this country, that the welfare of the Church of England was inseparably bound up with the prosperity of the realm of England. On the part of the clergy, he begged to return thanks, and to wish all health and happiness to Lord Windsor in a long career of prosperity and honour.

The noble Chairman then proposed “the Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces.” Having remarked that we live in time of change and of great mechanical advancement, when it is no use comparing our strength at the present day with that of former times, but when we must estimate comparatively, and in proportion to the strength of other countries, his lordship said he believed he was quite within the mark in saying that at no former period were our army and navy in a stronger or better equipped position than at the present time. In alluding to the reserve forces, his lordship spoke of the volunteers as being, if we were going to war—which God forbid—an enormous fighting power, and he praised the readiness with which so many volunteers came forward to obtain a certain amount of military education. Referring

to the yeomanry cavalry, he said this was a branch of the service which, if it had no other merit or advantage, had this advantage—that of affording an opportunity for a class of persons to obtain a certain amount of that military knowledge of which he had spoken who were scattered about in point of residence—he meant the farmers of England—who would not probably in any other service have an opportunity of joining in the defence of their country if wanted.

Colonel the Hon. Wm. Herbert, responding on behalf of the army, said it was a matter for great satisfaction that this year, when it was thought the army might be wanted, there was a larger force of men ready for service in the field than we had ever been able to show before. There was not only a force of 70,000 men ready to embark at any moment, but the men at hand to keep that force in the field for a period of at least a year without any diminution of numbers. This was the beginning of a new system in the army, which in another five years would be much more fully developed, and which would give us a much larger number of men available for service without increasing the number actually serving with the colours. Having been at one of the brigade dépôts to which the men of the army reserve had to go when first called up for service this year, not only from his own district, but from the districts of Lichfield and Leicester, Col. Herbert said he was most happy to find that every one of the men from those districts showed that they were in good circumstances and earning good wages, thus showing that their period of service in the army had not been a disadvantage, but, on the contrary, a great advantage. Many of the men gave up incomes of £100, £150, and £200 a year to rejoin the colours; but those men, he believed, would never have been in a position to obtain these incomes if it had not been for the previous service in the army. In the army they could now claim that they not only made men into good soldiers, but after their six years' service in the army they were returned to the country better citizens than they were before. It was an immense improvement which, in the course of twenty-five years, he had seen in the state of the soldiers, and he fully believed that the improvement would go on, and that now, instead of the old idea that a man was throwing away his life when he enlisted in the army, men in the country ought to rejoice that they had a future before them to better themselves. Parents knew that their sons, in joining the army, took a step which was sure to result

to their advantage. He quite agreed with what the noble chairman said about the volunteers. He had always found them very anxious to learn duty, and very willing, if faults were pointed out, to correct them. He had observed them very closely, and the greatest credit was due to them for the way in which they tried to learn, and to make themselves efficient.

The Hon. Wm. Hood, responding for the navy, said the way in which the toast was always received gave the men of the navy heart to do their work thousands of miles away. They were always willing to, and always would, do their duty. What was our navy like now? Let any one go to Constantinople, and there see what we had—that fleet alone was worth two of any nation. Although, added the speaker, we have changed the old “wooden walls of England” for ships with iron walls, the same hearts beat behind those iron walls, and there was the same love of country and of duty.

Lord Lyttelton, who rose to reply on behalf of the reserve forces, said that this was the first occasion of any importance, since he had taken command of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, upon which he had been called on to respond to the toast, and he could not but feel fortified in undertaking that by no means light task at the outset by the encouragement and good wishes of those present. There was another reason why he was glad to be with them, and that was because the toast had been proposed and drunk in the very cradle of the Worcestershire Yeomanry. They were at present the guests of a family who, for a great many more years than he, or indeed any one, could remember, had always shown a most generous interest and warm sympathy in the Worcestershire Yeomanry; and, not only that, Lord Windsor himself had very recently, upon the earliest possible occasion, followed in the footsteps of those who had gone before him, and joined that long-established and time-honoured regiment. Further than this, he (Lord Lyttelton) could tell the company that within a very few weeks of his lordship being gazetted to the regiment, he went to Aldershot to learn his work, and went through a very arduous training there, during the hottest time of the year, when it was anything but child's play. Lord Windsor stuck to his work that month like a man, and it was no flattery for him (the speaker) to say that his lordship was now as well qualified to lead a troop as any one who had been in the regiment as many years as he had been weeks.

Earl of Powis then proposed “the Health of the Lord Lieutenant and the Magistrates of the County.” Lord Beauchamp, as they were aware, besides being lord lieutenant was now one of the great officers of state, and took an active part in the conduct of the parliamentary business of the government in the House of Lords. The chairman of the magistrates, Lord Dudley, took great interest in the duties of his office. He presided in London over the Society of Chairmen and Deputy Chairmen of Quarter Sessions, who assembled annually to discuss the matters connected with county administration which were pending in Parliament; and he (the speaker) could answer for it, as also could Mr. Hastings, whom he saw present, that the representations of the body presided over by Lord Dudley had been listened to with attention and respect on several occasions by the Secretary of State, in connection with bills dealing with county administration, during the last two or three sessions. In this county they had a large field from which their magistracy could be selected. In a rich picturesque county like Worcestershire, where the landowners consist of many families, selections are made from those who are in the army, or navy, or legal professions. And in a county so rich in mineral wealth and manufactures, they had gentlemen who bring to the administration of county affairs all that enterprise and knowledge which their commercial experience has given them. Under these circumstances they will continue to possess the confidence of the county; and as regards the economical administration of the finances of the county, the magistrates may bear favourable comparison with some bodies of a more popular character. As a member of Lord Windsor’s family, they would allow him (Earl Powis) to express the great gratification he felt on witnessing this large assembly of his friends, neighbours, and tenants, in response to the invitation of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive to greet her son upon his entrance into public life. He would now ask them to drink the health of the lord lieutenant and the magistrates of the county.

Earl Beauchamp, in response, said that although he had had the honour of holding the office of lord lieutenant for more than two years, this was the first time that he had been called upon to return thanks for the toast which had just been proposed. He could assure them in all sincerity that it gave him the very greatest pleasure to think that the first time on which he should be

called upon to return thanks had fallen upon an occasion so auspicious as this, and one which would long be remembered in the county of Worcester. The magistrates of Worcestershire had long known and loved Lord Windsor's predecessors, and he (Lord Beauchamp) was sure that they would gladly accord to Lord Windsor a welcome, not only on behalf of those who had gone before, but also that welcome which his own merits and virtues justly entitled him to. Therefore, in thanking them for the compliment paid to the lord lieutenant and the magistrates, he could assure Lord Windsor that the whole county of Worcester joined in the universal expression of regard which would meet with a weighty echo from that tent.

Lord Beauchamp again rose, and, in proposing the toast of the day, "the Health of Lord Windsor," expressed the satisfaction that it gave him to be on that occasion the mouthpiece of the distinguished assembly before him. He said they were there that day to offer him their most sincere congratulations upon the termination of his boyhood, upon his entrance into man's estate, and his finding himself on the threshold of a new career. They were there to congratulate him upon entering into the enjoyment of his large possessions, and all the pleasures and gratifications which would flow therefrom. Lord Windsor had not now to learn for the first time that large possessions had their duties as well as their delights. In taking upon himself the burden and responsibility of his possessions, he would know that the duties of a great landowner were heavy and most important, materially affecting, as they did, the happiness and welfare of those amongst whom he lived. And when he entered upon the discharge of his duties, he would be animated and sustained by the recollection of the example of those who had gone before him, the memories of some of whom were still fresh in the minds of many now present. He would not take up any time in tracing the ancient pedigree of Lord Windsor's family, adverting to the names of Windsor, of Herbert, and of Clive, associated as they were with some of the most heroic actions which adorned the history of England, of India, and of the world. It would be enough to recall to recollection more recent instances. There were some present who would remember the late Lord Plymouth, and the munificent generosity and public spirit he displayed; there were many who remembered the late Colonel Clive; and there were many, if not all, who had a vivid recollection of the virtues of Lady Windsor. If he were to

attempt to sketch the manner in which Colonel Clive and Lady Windsor discharged the duties connected with their great possessions, he would simply be drawing a picture of the manner in which great landowners ought to conduct themselves. Every one present must be sensible of the unwearied attention they paid to the duties of their position. They were good landlords, kind parents, and excellent friends. In the management of their estates they exercised a wise and prudent liberality; and to their munificent gifts for church building and endowment some allusion had already been made by the lord bishop of the diocese. The practical interest they took in the promotion of Christian education, at the time when it had not become a matter of legislation, had since been largely imitated throughout the country. They were unwearied in their efforts to promote the welfare of their poorer neighbours, while the establishment of a spirit of emulation in the cultivation of cottage gardens and the promotion of that thrift and domestic economy which contributed so much to the happiness of our agricultural population, found in them a fostering and zealous care. To their personal friends they displayed a kind, dignified, and gracious hospitality, which most of those present would never forget; and, in short, to advert to the character and good deeds of Colonel Clive and Lady Windsor was to recall the history of a wise and beneficent career. Snatched away, as the Hon. Robert Clive was, in comparatively early manhood, before he had an opportunity of fulfilling the promise of his early years, it was impossible on this occasion not to remember his benevolent designs, his quick intelligence, his refined and cultivated taste; and, with the recollection of those who had gone before him, Lord Windsor entered upon a heritage not less precious than his vast estates. If his father could have been spared to that day, he would have seen the fulfilment of his fondest hopes; he would have seen how a watchful and affectionate mother had found consolation for her own bereavement in carrying out his wishes and designs; he would have seen that his anxious superintendence had been amply repaid by the successful education of his son, and that his watchful care had borne most worthy fruits. They were met that day to celebrate Lord Windsor's majority. Of Lord Windsor himself it was enough to say that amongst his companions at Eton and Cambridge he had been most deservedly popular. Lord Windsor that day embarked on the voyage of life guided by no obscure or uncertain chart. He had been trained in

excellent principles, and there was no doubt that he would prove himself no unworthy successor of his long line of illustrious ancestors. He was only expressing the sentiments of all, when he hoped that Lord Windsor would enjoy long life and happiness in the discharge of the duties of the high position to which God had called him, and that a long and honourable career might justify the hopes of that day and shed fresh lustre on the annals of his ancient and honoured house.

Lord Windsor, who, on rising, was greeted with a hearty welcome, said that he thanked them from the bottom of his heart for the way in which they had received the toast. He found it very hard to do justice to his feelings. Only once in a man's life, and at a time like the present, were calls made upon his feelings which he had never experienced before, and which he would remember in future years. Some of them were tenants who had held farms for a length of time on the Windsor estate, and had been there for many years, and others had been fewer years, but he was sure their congratulations and good wishes were equally sincere. He felt that from that day his duties began. He had entered into his responsibilities under no common circumstances. It was not that young men do not take responsibilities early in life ; but it was generally recognised that a long minority in an estate is a misfortune. One reason for this was that those who have the management of an estate during a long minority, though they may always have the will to do what ought to be done, are often tied down, and they find they cannot always spend money in exactly the best way, because there are great difficulties in the way. Another reason was that one starts, as he (Lord Windsor) did for instance, with youth and inexperience to contend against ; but he assured them all that he had the very best intentions. It was but a just tribute that he should say, and he was sure they would heartily endorse what he was saying, that those who had been managing the estate had done so in the very best possible way. The difficulties he (Lord Windsor) had to meet were comparatively light. This was owing, a great deal, to his guardian, his mother, and those who had given her advice. His uncle had always been on the estate, and had always worked for the good of the estate, heart and soul. The trustees had always been ready with good advice, and all present would agree with him, he thought, that those who held land on the estate had experienced in a very small way the disadvantages of his (Lord Windsor's)

minority. Still, he was afraid there were some present who had had great difficulties to contend against in consequence of bad seasons. There had been bad years, when they had had rain at the wrong time. But he hoped that the present year would prove a more auspicious one. He hoped that farmers would be set on their legs again, more or less; and that they had at length reached the turning of the proverbial lane, and that a series of good years may be added to the present one. It would not be out of place for him to say a few words about the Worcestershire Yeomanry. As the noble lord (Lord Lyttelton) who was the colonel had said, his (Lord Windsor's) family had been connected with the yeomanry in past years. There had been several colonels since his grandfather was colonel of the yeomanry. The yeomanry had a new colonel now, and he (Lord Windsor) wanted them to rally round him. He was sure neither they nor he will think it an empty compliment that he (Lord Windsor) paid to Lord Lyttelton, when he said that he belonged to a family that are proverbial for succeeding in what they undertake. He had just tried to re-establish the connection of his family with the yeomanry, and it was right that he (Lord Windsor) should remind them that if they wished Lord Lyttelton to succeed in what he had undertaken, it was their duty to try and make that work as easy as possible for him. He hoped that farmers present who had sons would think of joining the yeomanry, and make the Tardebigg troop more like what it used to be in olden days. He wished to thank his friends and county neighbours for being there that day. He desired to assure them that all the good wishes and congratulations bestowed upon himself, and the addresses he had had, together with the praise from the lord lieutenant, who proposed his health in such eloquent terms, had not been lost upon him, and that he really valued their good opinion. He assured them it would be his greatest pleasure to realize all the hopes they had expressed that day.

Lord Hampton said that he rose with very great feelings of pleasure to propose the toast which he had been requested to undertake. It was a toast the most gratifying to his feelings which could have been thrown upon him. He rose to ask them to drink a toast little, if at all, less calculated to draw forth the warmest feelings than that to which they had just done so much and such well-deserved honour. They had just drunk the health of Lord Windsor, and he now asked them to drink the health of Lady

Mary Windsor-Clive and the other members of the family. He was sure there was only one manner in which they could respond to that proposal. He felt he was proposing that toast at a moment which must be peculiarly gratifying to Lady Mary Clive and the rest of the family, on account of the able manner in which Lord Windsor had just fulfilled the somewhat difficult duty that had been cast upon him. He (Lord Hampton) asked them to drink the toast not as merely drinking the health of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, but as offering to her—and he was sure all present would join in offering to her—their respectful and most cordial congratulations and their kindest and most friendly wishes on this most auspicious occasion. He confessed that it was with the utmost personal pleasure that he had listened to the just terms in which Lord Windsor referred to the yeomanry of that county. He had been reminded by his noble friend on his left, that many years had passed away since, upon that very spot, Lord Plymouth gave an entertainment to that magnificent regiment which, at a time of great public anxiety, he had called into existence. His was an example which his (Lord Hampton's) young and noble friend, Lord Windsor, may well follow in that career which was before him, and in imitation of the patriotic energy with which Lord Plymouth discharged every duty which devolved upon him. They had been reminded, and appropriately and in very eloquent terms, that Lord Plymouth was not the only one of Lord Windsor's ancestors on whom he might look back with pride for an example in every duty of life. He (Lord Hampton) was one of the older ones present, and one of those who had had the happiness of living on terms of personal intimacy with several successive generations of the Windsor family; and the meeting would believe him when he said with warmth that Lord Windsor could not do better than tread as closely as he could in the steps of that admirable woman, Lady Windsor. He (Lord Hampton) was glad to hear the warmth with which they received that highly respected name and the name of her no less respected and excellent partner, Colonel Clive. For many years Colonel Clive commanded that regiment which was called into existence by his noble brother-in-law, the late Lord Plymouth. The example held out to Lord Windsor by his own mother, whose health he (Lord Hampton) then proposed, and who had been trained to tread in the steps of her predecessor, Lady Windsor, whose able and exemplary discharge of all her duties in life was beyond all praise; these were all so many considerations which

ought to be borne in mind as they drank that toast, and wished that Lady Mary Windsor-Clive might enjoy the fulfilment and realization of all those wishes she had so long entertained, that she might enjoy many long years of life to see Lord Windsor carrying out a career as honourable and as useful as the career of his ancestors, and fulfilling in every respect those hopes which must have been raised in the breast of every man present after hearing the admirable manner in which Lord Windsor had expressed his feelings upon the auspicious occasion which had assembled them that day together. He gave them, "the Health of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive and the other members of the family." The toast was heartily honoured.

Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. George Windsor-Clive was received with loud applause. He said that it became at once his duty and privilege to say a few words in grateful acknowledgment of the very marked and kindly feeling which had prompted Lord Hampton—his friend of a great many years' standing—in submitting to them that toast. Any one who had filled a position of responsibility will feel what a load of responsibility had been on Lady Mary Windsor-Clive (as the mother of Lord Windsor) for nineteen years past, and especially in the management of the Worcestershire estate for the last eight or nine of those years. The day which she and all the family had been looking forward to so anxiously all that time had at length dawned, and they all rejoiced that she has been spared, and was alive and well to see it. Her legal term of guardianship is over, and, for the first time since 1833, Hewell may be said to have an owner. Lady Mary bade him (Colonel Clive) to thank them all for being there that day to celebrate Lord Windsor's attainment of man's estate. She knew that they would believe how heartfelt was her appreciation of their good wishes for her personal welfare. For himself and for his sisters and nieces, he assured them all that Hewell and its neighbourhood held a great place in their hearts, both with regard to what they felt at that moment, and the kindly recollections brought to mind in thinking of the past. Much that had endeared Hewell to them culminated in the happy events of that day. Very few whose names were connected with the Hewell of his (Colonel Windsor-Clive's) earliest days were living at the present. But he saw Lord Hampton, whose precious gift in the eyes of a boy—that of his first pony—was still remembered by him (Colonel Windsor-Clive). He could also see before him their respected neighbour, the Vicar of

Redditch, whose acquaintance he (Colonel Clive) believed he first made with reference to the Eton Latin Grammar, at the present time an obsolete book. Then there was Mr. Harris, of Stony Lane, and Mr. John Walford, whose courteous greeting and hearty shaking of the hand had always been given to him (the speaker) whenever they had seen him in their neighbourhood. He once more returned the company most hearty thanks for the honour they had done the Windsor family that day, and for the good wishes they had expressed for the future.

Earl Amherst said that he had been requested to propose a toast. It was one which, he thought, after the proceedings which had taken place there that day, would require but very few words from him (Lord Amherst). The toast he had the honour to propose was "the Tenantry on the Hewell Estate." He did not presume, after the eloquent speeches they had heard, to dilate upon the relations which subsist between landlord and tenant, and how satisfactorily they were maintained in that neighbourhood. He might say this, that the kindly feeling and earnest disposition of Lord Windsor, in improving the position of his tenantry, had conferred a happiness on those among whom it is his lot to dwell; and he (Lord Amherst) did not doubt but that his conduct will find a ready, and cordial, and genuine acceptance on the part of those whose health his lordship now proposed. He recollects what took place on a September day at the house of one of the tenants, who gave him (Earl Amherst) shelter when out partridge shooting, and he (Lord Amherst) had to thank that tenant for his hospitality on that occasion. That tenant was Mr. Harris, and with the leave of the meeting, he (Lord Amherst) would attach Mr. Harris's name to the toast, and ask him to return thanks for the tenants.

Mr. Thomas Harris, in replying, said that he felt that they had associated his name with that toast as the least worthy amongst the tenants, but he was very glad that they had no other than the fullest sentiment of pleasure in meeting Lord Windsor that day. It was with great pleasure they had all been looking forward to that day, knowing how important it was that large properties should continue in old families, and should be handed down from generation to generation, with honour to the owners, and with benefit to those around them. The present case was one of the most important—of considerably more importance than generally happens. The noble lord, whose majority was commemorated that day, had

ancestors who belong not merely to local but to national history. Lord Windsor would never do a single thing to tarnish the honour of the name he bears. They must not forget, and allusion had been made to it by Lord Beauchamp, that their noble friend was the great-great-grandson of one of the greatest soldiers and statesmen that this country had ever produced. On his maternal side they must not forget the great lawyer, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, who was so true to the royal cause during the rebellion, and who, during the reign of Charles the Second, held successively the post of Lord Baron of the Exchequer, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and Lord Keeper of the Great Seal. Another branch of the family they had in the Windsors, whose title their noble friend inherited and bore. The first Baron Windsor was a co-operator in that great cause which gave this country the Reformation of religion. Time would fail him were he to cite the illustrious names in the Windsor family which occurred during succeeding generations, but there are two names to which allusion had been made by Lord Beauchamp in a very feeling and very expressive way—names which could never be mentioned without respect,—he meant the grandfather of the noble lord, with whom he (the speaker) was intimately acquainted, and who worked for the benefit of agriculture, and who fulfilled every duty, both public and private, in the most exemplary way; and then there was his noble wife, the baroness, to whom such feeling allusions had been made, a lady who would seek out distress and alleviate it in every way which was in her power. With such memories as these, and knowing the beautiful home-training which his lordship had received, the tenants on the estate hailed with great pleasure that auspicious day, and perhaps his lordship would allow him (Mr. Harris) to say to the noble lord, “When you become a resident upon your own estate, you will be surrounded by a tenantry who will do all they can to promote the interests of the landlord and tenant, and everything will be done which can inspire that mutual confidence which ought to exist and which does exist between all on the Hewell Grange property. And we trust your lordship may, by a gracious Providence, be directed in your course, and be long spared to enjoy your possessions.” Mr. Harris concluded by thanking Earl Amherst and the company for the honour conferred on the tenants in drinking their healths, and he expressed his own thanks for the patience with which he had been listened to.

Mr. H. W. Foley, of Prestwood, said that he had to propose the

toast which was the last on the list. He was sure they would agree with him that it was not by any means the least. It was the health of the noble lord who had so ably and genially presided on that happy occasion. The name of Lord Bradford was doubtless well known. His lordship holds high office under her Majesty the Queen, and was an ornament of the Ministry which had preserved to the country the blessings of peace. They also knew that as a landlord he could not be surpassed. He is a genial neighbour, a liberal donor to all good objects, and a thoroughly good fellow. Without further preface, he would give them "the Health of the Earl of Bradford," a worthy representative of a time-honoured family.

The toast was drunk amid great cheering.

The Chairman desired to thank Mr. Foley very much for the kind and cordial manner in which he had proposed, and to thank the company for the hearty way in which they had drunk, his health. He need hardly say how much pleasure it gave him to be permitted to be there that day to assist at the celebration of the coming of age of his nephew. He hoped that this was only the first of a series of joyous occasions when his neighbours and the tenantry will meet as prosperously and as heartily as on that day. United as he (Lord Bradford) was by ties near and dear to the family of Clive, he could not help alluding very briefly to the intimacy which had existed between him and some of the members of that family. It was gratifying to recall the kindness of the Hon. Robert Henry Clive, his first colleague in parliamentary life, and who gave him advice and counsel with regard to House of Commons work. The name of Lady Windsor, too; he was certain it would be received with the greatest respect. They all remembered her with affection and love. It was Lady Windsor who imposed upon him the duty of trustee of Lord Plymouth's property, and which he had discharged to the best of his ability with his friend and colleague, Mr. Herbert, on his left. He rejoiced to think that, onerous as those duties had been in some respects, they were now removed from his and Col. Herbert's shoulders, and devolve upon his (Lord Bradford's) nephew, whose shoulders are well able to bear them. He was glad to be there that day to celebrate Lord Windsor's attainment to man's estate. He felt confident that the management of that estate will be thoroughly well done. He felt that he might say that; having

known him from the day of his birth, he had no recollection of any shortcoming on his part. He (Lord Bradford) not only congratulated Lord Windsor on having attained his majority, but on the wise and able remarks which he had addressed to them in regard to his determination to do his part. He (the Chairman) would not say more of Lord Windsor's father and mother, who were still nearer and dearer to him. No one could rejoice more sincerely than he (Lord Bradford) did that Lord Windsor had been preserved to enter upon his duties in life, as he believed they would be performed as an English gentleman ought to perform them.

The large assembly then dispersed, and the day's proceedings were brought to a close.

(From the *Western Mail*.)

The special correspondent of the *Western Mail* supplies his paper with a further and fuller account of the proceedings in connection with the presentation of the addresses. From this extended report the following extract is made:—

It would be difficult, in the first place, to realize the scene, interesting beyond measure, which took place in the library of the family mansion, at the moment when, full of honest loyalty and evidently sincere affection, tenantry, neighbours, and friends all flocked, through deputations and otherwise, to congratulate the young nobleman on the opening to him of a useful and a brilliant career which lies before him. There was an evident absence of hollow profession all through the piece—a marked sincerity of feeling, and a healthy and earnest truthfulness and honesty of purpose which told, in the most gratifying manner, that every word which was uttered on both sides came straight from the heart of those who uttered them. Being thoroughly disinterested myself, I had a better opportunity of forming

an opinion upon the point, and to me this feature of the proceedings was most distinctly marked. There was an honest independence, too, about those who represented the various sections of the estate in whose behalf the addresses were presented, which to the most casual observer would clearly imply the happy and healthy relations which exist between the owners of the estate and their dependencies—the former represented by the trustees up to yesterday, and now centred in the youthful nobleman who at the present moment rules supreme. This complete absence of servility, or even the semblance of it, forms to my mind the most gratifying indication that there must have been something more in the past between the great families of Windsor and of Clive and their neighbours and tenants than the mere fact of high birth and distinction on the one hand, and social connection on the other—the existence of a mutual sentiment of regard and affection which no accidental circumstances of high birth and boundless wealth could possibly purchase. All these things, as I have stated, struck me, as I witnessed the interesting proceedings in the library at Hewell Grange yesterday, and which, as I have remarked, it would be impossible to realize, except one happened to be an eye-witness of the fact.

A close observer would have noted the constant look of deep affection, not unmixed with anxiety, which characterized one face among the brilliant and aristocratic assemblage, as his lordship, in replying to the deputations, and in occasional allusions to his parents and his family, betrayed feelings of emotion which it seemed impossible for him wholly to suppress. That face was the face of his mother, the Lady Mary Windsor-Clive. It needed no words to indicate the deep feeling

of affection with which she regarded her son at this moment of his career—a moment which to her was the crowning-point of an anxious past, and to him a starting-point of a responsible and brilliant future. To say that Lord Windsor acquitted himself thoroughly well on the occasion is to pay his lordship no idle compliment; and if there be any force in first impressions, I feel convinced, from what I yesterday saw and heard, that the voice of the youthful nobleman will one of these days be heard with good effect in the House of Lords, in which he now takes his seat.

HEWELL GRANGE.—WEDNESDAY.

(From the *Worcestershire Chronicle*.)

To-day the whole of the labourers employed by Lord Windsor upon the Hewell estate, and also those in the service of his lordship's tenantry, numbering altogether about 300, were entertained at dinner in a tent adjoining the mansion. At the conclusion of the repast, which, we need scarcely say, was thoroughly appreciated by the "hardy sons of toil," whose acquaintance with festivities is, we suppose, not too familiar, Lady Mary, with her son, Lord Windsor, and the party of relatives and friends staying at the Grange, entered the tent, and Earl Powis proposed the health of Lord Windsor, the mention of whose name elicited the most hearty recognition at the hands of the rustics. His lordship made an appropriate response, after which the guests enjoyed themselves to their hearts' content, many of them singing songs, and the band of the Redditch Rifle Volunteers contributing greatly, by their performance of an excellent programme of music, to the afternoon and

evening's pleasure. In the evening, for the amusement of the house party, the "rock garden" was beautifully illuminated with coloured lights by Mr. Brock, the celebrated pyrotechnist, whose displays at the Crystal Palace have won him much distinction.

HEWELL GRANGE.—THURSDAY.

(From the *Western Mail.*)

To-day has been one of the most enjoyable days of this most enjoyable week. Lady Mary Windsor-Clive and Lord Windsor gave a grand reception and garden party at Hewell Grange, which was attended by the leading aristocracy of the county, together with the wives and families of the tenantry and all those holding official positions at Bromsgrove, Redditch, and throughout the whole of the Windsor estate in this part of the country. Although the morning threatened rain, the weather cleared up about mid-day, and the afternoon was delightfully fine; the result was that a very large and brilliant gathering assembled at the Grange in response to the invitations that had been issued. These, I may state, extended to more than 800, and as many of them included the families of those who had been invited, there could not have been less than 1000 persons present. At three o'clock the reception commenced. Lady Mary Windsor-Clive and his lordship received the visitors at the Grange, and after a formal introduction and a cordial welcome at the hands of both Lord Windsor and her ladyship, the numerous visitors passed out through the reception rooms into the gardens and grounds, which seemed to have put on their holiday attire in honour of the event. The sun shone brilliantly

all the afternoon, and the costumes of the many lady visitors, coupled with the freshness and brightness of the flowers and shrubs in the beautifully laid-out demesne, gave to the scene a most charming and animated effect. There were three bands of music: the Cheltenham band, the band of the Worcestershire Yeomanry, and the battalion band of the volunteers. These were stationed at various points; two of them placed in the French garden, whose artistically arranged parterres, terraces, statuary and fountain, were a source of special delight and attraction to the large concourse assembled; and the other band played in the garden at the front of the house, which was likewise attractive to the numerous visitors. Tents for refreshment were scattered about, and the supply was both abundant and promptly served. At five o'clock dinner was partaken of in a large marquee, the banquet comprising all the delicacies of the season served up in a most attractive manner. There was no lack of anything that could minister to the taste, and the gratification was heightened by the completeness with which the whole of the arrangements were carried out.

Among the guests, and those who received invitations, were:—

The Right Hon. Earl Beauchamp, the Right Hon. Lord Lyttelton, the Right Hon. Lord Hampton, the Earl of Bradford, Earl and Countess Amherst, and the Ladies Amherst, Earl of Powis, the Hon. Robert Herbert and Mrs. and Miss Herbert, Colonel the Hon. William Herbert and Mrs. Herbert, the Hon. Joceline G. Amherst, Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. G. Windsor-Clive, M.P., Miss Kathleen Clive, Mr. Edward Hussey and the Hon. Mrs. Hussey, Mr. Arthur Hussey, Mr. Henry Hussey, Rev. E. F. Clayton and Hon. Mrs. Clayton, Lieutenant-Colonel C. K. Crosse, Lord Binning, the Hon. and Rev. John Bridgeman and Mrs. Bridgeman, Mr. William Bridgeman, Hon. and Rev.

George Bridgeman and Miss Bridgeman, Rev. Edmund Bridgeman and Miss U. Bridgeman, Meysey Clive, Esq., and Lady Katherine Clive, the Hon. W. Hood, the Hon. A. Hood, Sir R. Amphlett, the Marquess of Hertford, the Earl of Dudley, the Earl of Coventry, Sir William Throckmorton, R. Montgomery, W. Lowther, Rev. C. A. Dickins, Rev. A. S. Porter, Rev. G. T. Fesey, Rev. G. Astbury and Mrs. Astbury, Rev. F. Lacon and Mrs. Lacon, Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay and Mrs. Mildmay, Rev. A. Hunter and the Misses Hunter, Rev. T. H. Mynors and Mrs. Mynors, Rev. H. Clarke and Mrs. Clarke, Rev. R. Wylde and Mrs. Wylde, Rev. J. M. L. Aston, Mrs. Aston, and family, Rev. T. C. Yarranton and Mrs. Yarranton, Rev. J. Goodwin and Mrs. Goodwin, Rev. J. Kidd and Mrs. Kidd, Rev. G. W. Murray and Mrs. Murray, Rev. and Hon. A. H. T. Massey and Mrs. Massey, Rev. H. Aldham and Mrs. Aldham, Rev. J. H. Bainbrigge and Mrs. Bainbrigge, Rev. E. Dolber and Mrs. Dolber, Rev. M. R. Moore, Rev. William Lea and Mrs. Lea, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Worcester, the Rev. F. B. Hooper, the Rev. R. Ogilvy, Rev. D. Melville, Rev. B. Stannus, Rev. W. Pepys, Rev. P. Ellis and Mrs. Ellis, Rev. H. Lawrence, Rev. W. F. Rickmore, Rev. W. Amphlett, Rev. A. N. Cope, Rev. L. White, Rev. E. O. Powlett, Rev. C. F. Sculthorpe, Rev. F. Marriott, Rev. H. Percival and Miss Percival, the Hon. and Rev. H. Douglas, Rev. W. W. Douglas, Rev. James Bearcroft, the Rev. Canon Wood and Mrs. Wood, the Rev. the Dean of Worcester and Mrs. Yorke, Mr. R. Berkeley, Mr. Edward Bearcroft, Mr. G. W. Hastings, Sir R. Harrington, Mr. Morrell (master of the Worcestershire fox hounds), Mr. Henry Allsopp, M.P., Mr. T. E. Walker, M.P., Mr. T. R. Hill, M. P., Mr. J. D. Allcroft, M.P., Sir E. A. H. Lechmere, M.P., Mr. F. W. Knight, M.P., E. W. Heywood, H. F. Vernon, C. P. Noel, Richard Hemming, Mr. John Corbett, M.P., Major Bourne, Mr. and Mrs. R. Smallwood, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Doherty and the Misses Doherty, Mr. R. Mynors, Mr. Abel Payton and Mr. R. Payton, Mr. and Mrs. T. Worthington, Colonel J. Baker, Mr. F. J. Nicholl, Mr. Henry F. Nicholl, Mr. and Mrs. John Cheshire, Mr. William Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Milward and the Misses Milward, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Gaunt and the Misses Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. William Boulton and family, Captain Lee, Mrs. Douglas, Captain F. Wood, Adjutant Lewes, Captain Baugh, Lieutenant Hornsby, Mr. and Mrs. John Walford and Miss Walford, Mr. and Mrs. T. Scott and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Horton

and family, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Saunders and family, Mr. E. Housman and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dodd and family, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Batten, Mr. and Mrs. R. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. R. Prosser, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carey, Mr. and Mrs. H. Shillington, Mr. and Mrs. S. Saywell, Mr. H. Milward, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Milward and family, Captain and Mrs. Milward, Lieutenant and Mrs. Avery, Lieutenant Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Browning, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Richards and the Misses Richards, Mr. Herbert Page, Mr. and Mrs. E. Matthews, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierce, Mr. and Mrs. F. Claydon, Mr. T. J. Slatter and Miss Slatter, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Neale, Mr. Jas. Tomson, Mrs. Tomson and Miss Emerson, Mr. Robert Forrest, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russon and family, Mr. Lascelles Carr, Mr. William Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Amphlett, Mr. and Mrs. E. Perkins and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. George, Mr. and Mrs. A. Palmer and family, Mr. and Mrs. C. Webb and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Steedman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cordell, Mr. and Mrs. G. Burrows and family, Mr. and Mrs. S. Yates and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Boulton and family, Mr. B. Sarsons, Mr. W. T. Heming and family, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Clulee and family, Mr. Charles Field, Mr. Elijah Walton and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Thornley and family, Mr. W. B. Clegrand, Colonel Carmichael, the Misses Dixon, Mr. Douglas Gresley, Mr. Theodore Galton, Mr. Genison, Mrs. Walter Hemming, Miss Martin, Mr. Pearson, Mrs. Ryder, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. L. Smith, Sergeant Snell, Mr. Samuel Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Vernon, Mrs. and the Misses Wylde, Mr. Bagnall, Mr. Charles Avery, Mr. H. H. Foley, Mr. C. Hornyold, Mr. Allard, Mr. Roberts, Messrs. Charles Evans, George Bown, Morris and Sons, T. E. Ince, John Cordell, W. Bolding, W. Corbett, J. J. Haines, Mrs. Butcher, Messrs. B. Haines, F. Fisher, W. Brown, R. Boulton, John Humphreys, H. Barrett, John Cotton, and C. Fowler, Mr. and Miss Fayne, Mr. and Mrs. James Lea, Mr. J. T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Hadley and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Parry and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. James Parry, Mrs. Edwin Ward and family, Mr. and Mrs. Rhoades, Mr. and Mrs. John Green, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Smith and family, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Brooke and family, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Hall, Mrs. and Miss Ryland, Mr. H. Mitchell and family, Mr. H. Taylor and family, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Unite, Mr. and Mrs. T. Scott, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. and Miss Partridge, Mrs. Bigwood and Son, Mr. Benjamin Brown, sen., Mr.

Benjamin Brown, jun., Mr. and Mrs. John Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. John Grove, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Coles, Mr. and Mrs. Jos. Rowlands, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dorsett, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. L. Peters, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Parry, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Rogers, Miss Penn, Mr. Allbright, Mr. Thomas Smith and Nieces, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. John Moore, Mr. and Mrs. S. Skinley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Green, Mr. and Mrs. John Weaver, Mr. and Mrs. John Shinton, Mr. Charles Best, Mr. Henry Bearcroft, Miss Bearcroft, Captain and Mrs. Castle, Mr. R. Buck, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Mogg, Mr. Alfred Booker and Mrs. Booker, Mr. and Mrs. James Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Cranmore, Mr. and Mrs. H. Izod, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Free and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Young, Mr. E. Smallwood, Mr. Joseph Warren and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Bartleet, Mr. Thomas Bartleet, Mr. T. W. Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Gaunt, Mr. and Mrs. William Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. James, Mr. and Mrs. S. Willetts, Mr. and Mrs. John Bevan, Mr. Alfred Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. John Newey and family, Mr. Mapplebeck, Mr. Lowe, Mr. R. Chase, Mr. Mills, jun., Mr. Mills, sen., Mr. B. P. Walker, Mr. Henry Hope, Mr. and Mrs. Carr, Mr. Berrows (*Worcester Journal*), Mr. J. C. Manning (*Western Mail*), Mr. W. Astbury (*Worcester Chronicle*), Mr. W. Francis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Packwood, Mr. and Mrs. William Llewellyn and family, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Holyoake, Mr. John Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. J. Veal and family, Mr. W. G. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. D. Roper and family, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Field, Mr. and Mrs. William Bradshaw, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Wyers and family, Mr. and Mrs. J. Brown and family, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Brown, Mr. Thomas Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lewis, Mr. R. Bennett, Mr. W. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Munslow and family, Mr. and Mrs. R. Field, Mr. and Mrs. W. Field and family, Mr. D. Gladwell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Bartleet, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ballaw, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brandon, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Buckley, Mr. James Buckley, Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Buckley, Mr. William Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. F. Busson, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Ballard, Mrs. Corbett, Mr. F. H. and the Misses Chubberley (3), Mr. and Mrs. T. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. M. Dixon, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Edwards, Mrs. Fincher, Mr. and Mrs. W. Green, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Greenhill, Mr. Thomas Harris and the Misses Harris, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hick, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Howard, Mr. and Mrs. E. Holyoake, Mr. and

Mrs. J. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. J. Heynes, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Milton, Mr. and Mrs. James Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. W. Neasom, Mr. Thomas Neasom, Mr. and Mrs. T. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. W. Powell, Mr. and Mrs. T. Pountney, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. T. D. Sarsons, Mr. A. C. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Spencer, Mr. W. C. Lucy, Mr. W. D. George, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Hobrough, Mr. and Mrs. H. Tipping, Mr. and Mrs. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. Taylor, Mr. J. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Taylor, Mr. J. T. White, Mr. T. White, Mr. and Mrs. A. Yoxhall, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. E. Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Allen, Mr. and Mrs. T. Andrews, Mr. S. Alcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Brown, Mr. Wm. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. F. Boulton, Mrs. Booth, Mrs. Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. James Briggs, Mr. and Mrs. B. Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Bartleet, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. T. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. James Cooke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cook, Mr. and Mrs. J. Clayton, Mr. and Mrs. R. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. T. Grove, Mr. and Mrs. John Guest, Mr. and Mrs. T. Layton, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Gibson, the Misses Green, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hains, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. D. Harman, Mr. and Mrs. R. Harrison, Mr. F. W. Hollington, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hemming, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. James, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur James, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. James, Mrs. Louisa James, Mr. and Mrs. W. Jeffries, Mr. Joseph Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Knight, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Kinchin, Mr. and Mrs. G. Kings, Mrs. London, Mr. and Mrs. C. Laight, Mr. and Mrs. J. Mogg, Mr. and Mrs. G. Melen, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Owen, Mr. and Mrs. James Partridge, Mr. and Mrs. Roper, Mr. Job Penzer, Mr. and Mrs. Peart, Mr. and Mrs. W. Ricketts, Mr. T. P. Ricketts, Mr. and Mrs. T. Rickards, Mr. and Mrs. G. Rickards, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. Stinton, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sarsons, Mr. and Mrs. S. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. J. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. W. Tolley, Mr. and Mrs. J. Turley, Mr. and Mrs. T. White, Mrs. Walford, Mr. and Mrs. W. Walton, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wellesbourne, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wyers, Mrs. Jane Wardle, Mr. and Mrs. J. Woodman, Mr. and Mrs. W. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. White, Mr. and Mrs. W. Woodfield, Mr. and Mrs. John Crow, Mr. and Mrs. T. Heming, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Huins, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. G. Moreton, Mr. and Mrs. W. Young, Mr. and Mrs. B. Briscoe, and others.

I should mention that in addition to the large number who attended in response to invitation there were not fewer than 500 who were present in the capacity of servants, coachmen, and others in attendance upon the visitors. There were also not less than 250 horses in the stables on this, the garden party day. These facts will give some idea of the extent of the party assembled, and the provision which it had been necessary to make to entertain so large and brilliant an assemblage. At seven o'clock the interesting proceedings came to a close, the day, as I have stated, being one of thorough enjoyment to all.

HEWELL GRANGE.—FRIDAY.

FINAL REJOICINGS.

(From the *Western Mail.*)

Some rustic sports to-day at Hewell Grange, and a grand display of fireworks in the park, brought to a close the festivities which were inaugurated on Tuesday in honour of the coming of age of Lord Windsor. The sports were prepared more particularly for the amusement and recreation of the workpeople on the estate, and for those who, having been otherwise engaged during the week, were unable to take part in the festivities as others had done. The wives and families of the cottagers had been specially invited by Lord Windsor to the sports, he having, on Wednesday, at the dinner given to the workpeople, at which his lordship presided, expressed a hope that every one present would bring his wife and family on Friday to enjoy the games.

The writer concludes a long and interesting account of the last day's rejoicings by saying, "And this ends a series of festivities and rejoicings which will be long remembered in the annals of Worcestershire."

REJOICINGS AT BROMSGROVE.—WEDNESDAY.

(From the *Worcestershire Chronicle*.)

The town of Bromsgrove was extensively decorated in honour of Lord Windsor. Flags and banners and festoons of evergreens and flowers were displayed in every direction, the church bells were rung, and Wednesday was observed as a general holiday. A sum of about £100 was raised by subscription, and two oxen purchased by the committee were roasted entire—one in front of the Town Hall and the other near the weighing machine. The beasts were of prime quality, and weighed about forty stones. Tickets were issued to the subscribers, who nominated poor people to whom the meat was distributed as it was cooked. Some hundreds of children were also supplied with cakes by the committee, and cakes were dispensed to the poor. The balance in the hands of the committee will be appropriated to the purchase of trees to be planted on the road to the railway station. The Bromsgrove Rifle Corps Band played selections of music in the town during the day. At night several of the residents in the town displayed illuminations in front of their dwellings, and a great deal of fun and amusement were created by scrambling for silver and bronze coin, which several gentlemen lavishly threw about.

REJOICINGS AT REDDITCH.—WEDNESDAY.

(From the *Redditch Indicator*.)

Wednesday was ushered in at Redditch by peals from the church bells; and two prime young Herefords were roasting on our Market Green, to distribute to the poor. They were put down somewhere about six, and “done to a turn” at the turn of ten o’clock, and after a little delay, the committee donned aprons, sharpened knives, and cut and weighed off the meat so promptly, that the applicants were rapidly served, and the whole cleared off within little more than two hours. Tickets had previously been made out and given to applicants, and the arrangements were so good and complete as to reflect credit on the members of the committee. Previous to the distribution, the Vicar (Rev. G. F. Fessey) addressed the large assemblage—reminding his hearers of the intention of the proceedings; that it was in honour and remembrance of the coming of age of an heir to an excellent line of ancestry, of a family than whom none could be more noble, more deserving of honour and remembrance; that among all their good qualities the best of all was their kindness to their poorer neighbours. He would call on those assembled to give as hearty a cheer as they could for Lord Windsor. A hearty round of cheers were given.

REJOICINGS AT BROMFIELD.

(From the *Ludlow Advertiser*.)

The pleasant rural village of Bromfield, two miles from Ludlow, is included in what is called The Oakley Park Estate, a fine domain approaching 12,000 acres.

The elegant mansion is a short distance from the village, in the midst of a fine park of some hundreds of acres, and delightfully situated on the banks of the Teme. The surrounding grounds are extremely romantic and beautiful. Oakley Park is the ancestral home, on the paternal side, of Lord Windsor, and the picturesquely situated churchyard is the burial place of his lamented father, his grandfather, and the late Baroness Windsor, whose memory survives in affectionate remembrance ; and also of the anterior ancestry, the first Earl of Powis, etc. His lordship's identity with his Oakley Park estate is consequently one of the most revered character ; and the rejoicings here were distinguished by an enthusiasm and interest not surpassed in any of his vast estates. A committee was formed consisting of Mr. Keddie, the land agent of the estate, and the following tenants : Messrs. Lippitt, Craig, Danford, Farmer Blockley, Mellings, Lowe, Nightingale, Holmes, etc. ; and upwards of £200 was subscribed for carrying out the festivities. The decorations were very numerous and attractive. The firing of cannon and the peals on the church bells announced the auspicious event at an early hour on Tuesday. Four splendid oxen were mounted on wagons, and profusely decorated with mottoes, evergreens, etc., and a procession proceeded from Ludlow shortly after 9 a.m. to Oakley Park.

Flags and banners and floral decorations were profusely displayed along the whole route of the procession.

REJOICINGS AT KNOWBURY.

The tenantry of Oakley Park Estate, in the district of Bitterley, Clee Hill, Knowbury, etc., together with numerous friends, were determined to mark the event

in a most substantial manner. A handsome subscription was made for carrying out the rejoicings, and Knowbury was fixed as the spot for their celebration. Two excellent oxen were slaughtered and mounted on wagons, and were profusely decorated with evergreens, mottoes, etc., and a procession was arranged. After the procession, 1,121 lbs. of beef, besides mutton, together with loaves of bread, etc., etc., were distributed to the cottagers in liberal joints to carry home. Tea was also provided in a spacious tent for 500 persons ; and a variety of sports were included in the programme for the day.

The proceedings were followed by a supper in the schoolroom.

REJOICINGS AT LUDLOW.

(From the *Ludlow Advertiser.*)

For many years the family of Clive has been identified with this borough, both the father and grandfather of Lord Windsor having respectively been its representatives in Parliament.

Reverting to the rejoicings at Ludlow, we may observe that some time ago a public meeting was held, under the presidency of the Mayor, and a subscription list was opened, which shortly reached nearly £300, for celebrating the event here. It was resolved by the committee that a general holiday in the town be observed on the 27th ; and that a dinner be given to all the labouring men in the town and suburbs ; and tea to their wives and children ; and that an address be presented to Lord Windsor expressive of the sentiments of the

iuhabitants of Ludlow towards himself and his family. At an early hour on Tuesday morning merry peals were commenced on the church bells, and the Volunteer Rifle Corps Band added to the festive announcement. The town was decorated.

THE DINNER.

Three immense tents were erected in Castle Street, in which 976 men sat down to dinner, under the presidency of the Mayor, forty-five gentlemen acting as carvers.

THE TEA.

Punctually at one o'clock the men sat down to dinner, and, as we have observed, the greatest possible order prevailed ; at three o'clock the same tables had not only been cleared, but, as if by some magic wand, were adorned with upwards of 2,000 cups and saucers, and other appendages for the tea. A volunteer staff of about fifty ladies had taken the place of the carvers at the respective tables, and the work of disposing of the following preparations for the tea was most pleasantly commenced :—1,060 lbs. of plum cake, 1,320 penny buns, 400 lbs. of bread, 60 lbs. of butter, 25 lbs. of tea, 250 lbs. of sugar, and 25 gallons of milk. The total number of women and children who partook of tea was 3,182 ; the children's tea being arranged in the Corn Exchange and Market Hall, adjoining the tents. The like admirable arrangement of serving the dinner was fully equalled by the ladies, and on all hands the greatest possible pleasure prevailed.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS AT LUDLOW
ON OCTOBER 29TH.

(From the *Ludlow Advertiser.*)

Though somewhat late, the tenantry of the Oakley Park Estate, and also the inhabitants of Ludlow, have had an opportunity of testifying their sentiments to Lord Windsor personally, and also to Lady Mary Windsor-Clive. His lordship arrived at Bromfield on Saturday, October 26th, and was met by a number of his tenantry, who were awaiting his arrival to welcome him amongst them at Oakley Park. The approaches were nicely prepared for the occasion, and a large amount of bunting was displayed by the inhabitants. At the entrance to the village was erected a magnificent arch, consisting of evergreens and flowers with mottoes. There were other fine and handsomely decorated arches, flags, etc.

Tuesday, the 29th, was the day fixed for the presentation of the address of the tenantry. At eleven o'clock a number of the tenants met at Bromfield, together with several friends, including the Vicar (the Rev. W. Selwyn); Mr. Attfield, Bromfield; Mr. Bickley, Danford; Mr. Blockley, Bromfield; Mr. Lippett, Lady Halton; Mr. Butcher, Snitton; Mr. Lowe, Bromfield; Mr. Mellings, Lady Halton; Mr. Smith, The Poles; Mr. Nightingale, Burway; Mr. R. S. Edwards, Stanton Lacy; Mr. J. E. Farmer, Felton; Mr. Rickards, The Wood; Mr. Crane, Ludlow; Mr. W. Cooke, Ludlow; Mr. Mac Bain, Bromfield; Mr. Page, Bromfield; Mr. Keddie (his lordship's land steward), etc., etc.

The Rev. W. Selwyn, addressing his lordship, said that, on behalf of the gentlemen present, and many

others who were not present, he had the honour of presenting his lordship with the address.

Mr. Selwyn then read the address, as follows :—

“The Right Hon. ROBERT GEORGE WINDSOR-CLIVE, 14th Baron Windsor, on the occasion of his attaining his Majority.

August the 27th, 1878.

“The tenants and others on your Oakley Park and Dinchope Estates hereby congratulate you on your coming of age this day. The early death of your father, who, like your grandfather, was universally loved, caused the deepest regret, and general sympathy was felt for you at being at so young an age deprived of the guidance and parental care of so exemplary a man. We have watched you grow up to man’s estate, under the loving and judicious care of your excellent mother and guardians, and we rejoice to think that their dearest hopes are not likely to be disappointed. The duties which devolve upon you in your high station will, we feel assured, be performed with a conscious sense of your responsible position, and will be worthy of the succession of that great man, Lord Clive, the founder of your noble house, and of your grandmother, the Baroness Windsor-Clive, whose memory is held very dear by us. Now, my Lord, we beg your acceptance of this small gift of our love and respect, and, wishing you long life, happiness, and prosperity, have the pleasure to subscribe ourselves,—Yours most faithfully,” etc.

[Here follow the signatures.]

Lord Windsor thanked Mr. Selwyn and the gentlemen present for the address and the kind words it contained. He went on to say that he hardly need explain why he received it then instead of the 27th of August (the day on which he came of age). He thanked them sincerely for the reference to his parents, and to his early training, and of which he hoped to take advantage in the future. He had watched with some anxiety the difficulties with which the farmers had to contend in bad seasons. Free trade had given them advantages in many respects, but there were times, as in the approach of war, when the

supply of other nations was cut off. He referred to that because he thought it was not well to drive away the plough. As far as they were concerned, they had one interest, and he hoped they should get on well together. He again thanked them for the very handsome present they had made him, which he should keep as a pledge of their mutual regard.

The address is in book form, and is bound in the finest morocco leather, richly tooled with a specially designed Indian border. On the front side of the book is a carved panel containing in the centre a double gilt plate, on which is engraved the armorial bearings of Lord Windsor; the inscription around this panel is divided into four spaces, in each of which flowers and fruit emblematical of the four seasons are beautifully engraved, or rather carved. The address is written in Old English Court Hand, or in modern phrase, "Engrossing," with the capital letters richly illuminated in gold and colours. Each page is surrounded with a floral border treated either after nature or in most cases conventional ornament founded on floral designs, the principal of which are the rose, lily, passion-flower, pansy, and forget-me-not, the ground-work of each page being spotted with gold spots, burnished and punctured, this latter feature giving a most brilliant effect to the whole. Beside the border, each page contains a view of some interesting spot connected with the Oakley Park Estate, and in the title-page, which is most elaborately coloured, the artist introduces the head of an elephant, at once typical of India, and of the connection therewith of the illustrious ancestor of the noble recipient. The work was designed and prepared by Mr. Maples, of Liverpool and London Chambers

Liverpool, and was enclosed in a case made (as was the panel) from a Druid oak in Oakley Park, supposed to be upwards of a thousand years old. This case is constructed with double hinges, so that when opened it would rest quite flat on the table, thus enabling the book to be opened and examined without removal from the case, which is lined with rich velvet puckerel. The case having a glass top the volume can be seen when the box is locked.

On the deputation leaving hearty cheers were given for Lord Windsor and Lady Mary Windsor-Clive.

THE ADDRESS FROM LUDLOW.

The presentation of the address of the principal inhabitants of Ludlow took place on Wednesday, the 30th October. The following gentlemen formed a deputation to his lordship at Oakley Park: His Worship the Mayor; Messrs. T. H. Atherden, John Crosse, W. Cooke, T. Cook, Robert Cross, C. Evans, R. Edwards, H. Gray, H. Gatehouse, B. Griffith, Henry Jones, J. Langslow, Arthur Marston, J. Lang, J. Nickson, R. Pritchard, H. Rickards, O. Speakman, E. Tanner, S. Watkins, W. Webb, D. Weaver, G. Woolley, and J. H. Williams, Hon. Sec.

The deputation on their arrival assembled in the dining room, where they had the privilege of inspecting a very fine painting of the great Lord Clive, and doubtless the most correct likeness in existence of the famous commander in India, besides the various other portraits and pictures of great value which adorn the room.

Lord Windsor entered the room, accompanied by Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, the Hon. Georgiana Windsor-

Clive, the Hon. Henrietta Windsor-Clive, the Hon. Mary Windsor-Clive, and the Rev. E. ff. Clayton.

The Mayor of Ludlow, addressing Lord Windsor, said that—

He had the honour of introducing the committee of management of the rejoicings held at Ludlow, on the occasion of his lordship's coming of age. The committee attended that day to present his lordship with an address of congratulation on the event. Through the liberality of the inhabitants of Ludlow and the neighbourhood, the committee were enabled to carry out the rejoicings in a satisfactory manner. At the conclusion of the address his lordship would find (the Mayor said) a list of subscribers to the Ludlow rejoicings, and he thought his lordship would see, from the number of names attached, the extent of the interest evinced in the town of Ludlow and neighbourhood. With his lordship's permission the Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. H. Williams, would read the address.

Mr. Williams then read the address, as follows :—

“ To the Right Hon. ROBERT GEORGE WINDSOR-CLIVE, 14th Baron Windsor, on his Coming of Age.

“ The inhabitants of the ancient borough of Ludlow and neighbourhood desire to congratulate your lordship on attaining your majority, and to express our feelings of respect and esteem for the distinguished family of which you are now the representative. The hearts of all tell them that your coming to man's estate must be a source of pride and pleasure to the Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, your mother, in whose happiness we can but feel a respectful interest. It has pleased God through the lamentable death of your father, whose memory is still cherished by many amongst us, to leave the care and responsibility of your early life to your mother, and we are sure that it will continue to be your pleasure to prove to her more and more your deep affection and gratitude, and to secure for her that repose which a long responsibility renders necessary. The long connection which has existed between your lordship's family and this borough, the near neighbourhood, the kind interest evinced, and other considerations have naturally

created a warm feeling in this town towards your lordship's family, which, we trust, will continue and increase. The name to which your lordship is born has been rendered illustrious in the annals of this country, which owes to your great ancestor both fame and territory. Though your lordship has begun life in a time of peace, we do not doubt you will find means and opportunity of bringing honour and esteem to the distinguished name you bear. While we feel the trying nature of an exalted position, we know well that your lordship has been prepared to meet it, and we are confident in high aspirations for your future career. We conclude by wishing very cordially that your lordship may have health to discharge the duties of your position, and to enjoy the pleasure of it, and that it may please God to grant you a long life of usefulness and honour."

[Here follow 300 signatures.]

The address is in book form, and is a very handsome volume bound in rich velvet and gold, and the illuminated designs are most elaborate and handsome.

The Mayor then presented the address to Lord Windsor.

His lordship, in reply, said that—

He desired to thank the Mayor and the other gentlemen. He begged they would accept his warmest thanks for the very handsome address, and for the kind words recorded in it. In whatever manner and at whatever time his ancestors had appeared before them, they had received sympathy and support. Now he had come to that time of life when he should have to take responsibilities on himself. It was with feelings of great pleasure he heard that he had their warmest sympathy, and that the good feelings they had had to his family would be continued to him. It had been with feelings of regret that he had witnessed the badness of trade prevailing of late, but he trusted the country would get over it without a panic. The foreign relations of this country at the present time were dubious, and they were likely to be drawn into a war with a semi-barbarous nation on their Indian frontier. In view of these things, therefore, it was important at this time that Englishmen should be united, and if they were he felt confident they would overcome their present difficulties. The words of

the address showed the warmth of the feelings of the Ludlow people towards himself, and it remained for him to say that they were reciprocal on his part. He thanked them for the way in which they carried out the rejoicings on the 27th of August, and he regretted that he was unable to be present on the occasion, to thank them at the time, but if he could not do so then, he did it now most sincerely. In conclusion, he also thanked them for this address and the kind words it contained.

Lord Windsor then presented his congratulations to the members of the committee individually, and after a friendly conversation, and partaking of refreshments, the deputation withdrew, thanking his lordship for the very cordial reception they had met with.

FLINTSHIRE.

REJOICINGS AT DYSERTH AND MELIDEN.

The romantic and picturesque villages of Dyserth and Meliden, including Talargoch, Flintshire, were *en fête* on Wednesday, the 27th of August, celebrating the coming of age of Lord Windsor. The Clive family have valuable mineral property at Talargoch. Lord Windsor is the owner of Plas-yn-Dyserth and of all the minerals on the estate. All the school-children and the old people of the parish, numbering in all about 350, sat down to an excellent tea provided for them on the lawn in front of the vicarage. The day was a day of great rejoicing. Rustic and other sports followed the tea, and at 9 o'clock a huge bonfire was kindled on the top of Grong Trawe, which lighted up the beautiful Vale of Clwyd for many miles, and which was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

REJOICINGS IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CAERPHILLY.

Although Caerphilly is more renowned for its gigantic castle, "great in ruins," than for any post-prandial performances, it was felt by the tenants of the young lord who on Tuesday became the heir of 40,000 acres in England and Wales that every district in which his lordship had property ought to participate in the general festivities. Lord Bute and Lord Windsor may be said to claim Caerphilly between them, the great dock-owner being "king of the castle," and the younger peer owning nearly 4,000 acres in Caerphilly and Rudry.

Caerphilly on Tuesday presented much the same aspect as when Henry Bolingbroke attempted to conquer Wales, in the time of Owain Glyndwr.

"It rained on the Sunday,
It rained on the Monday,
It rained on the Tuesday,"

and so on until Bolingbroke fled back in disgust to his own country.

In the afternoon the children were treated to tea by the rector. Cannons were fired all day at Van and from the heights of Cefn Onn, with bonfires and fireworks in the evening, supplemented by nature's water-works. At the Clive Arms, however, the chief interest centred. In this somewhat unattractive inn the clergy and chief tenantry assembled, under the chairmanship of the Rector of St. Martin's. The dinner was spread with much taste in the club-room, and, whether it was *à la Russe* or *à la Turquie* did not much signify to the hearty Welsh clergy and farmers who assembled there.

The company which sat down to dinner included the following :—

Rev. Thos. Jenkins, rector of Caerphilly ; Rev. Mr. Rees, M.A., curate ; Mr. John Francis, Llanwonno ; Mr. Joseph Evans, Bank ; Mr. Robert Evans, solicitor, Cardiff ; Mr. Samuel Evans, chemist, Caerphilly ; Mr. John Rowlands, Aber ; Mr. D. T. Phillips, Aber ; Mr. William Smith, Cwweelyn ; Mr. Isaac Harding, Caerphilly ; Mr. Powell, Bradford Cottage ; Dr. Llewellyn, Caerphilly (in the vice-chair) ; Mr. Thomas Morgan, Clive Arms ; Mr. Jenkins, Waunybarra ; Mr. John Phillips, farmer ; Mr. Ed. Jones, Bryn-helig House ; Mr. Thos. Reynolds, brewer, Caerphilly ; Mr. T. Carey, Tunbridge Wells ; Mr. Williams, Gelli ; Mr. Phillips, Garth ; Mr. Morgan, Gelliheiron.

The chairman commenced the proceedings by proposing the customary loyal and patriotic toasts.

The chairman then said it was now his duty to propose the toast of the evening : “ Long life and happiness to Lord Windsor ! ” That evening they were met to celebrate that nobleman’s majority, and he was sure they would drink to the toast most heartily, and wish him all the compliments which they had in their hearts. He had had the pleasure of meeting Lord Windsor several times at the Paris Exhibition. A nobleman in the position of Lord Windsor was possessed of great power, which he could exercise either for good or evil. If they were to judge from the conduct of the Clive family in general, Lord Windsor would indeed be a power for good in the district. There could be no doubt whatever as to the good feeling which the family harboured towards the inhabitants of Caerphilly. They had no doubt read in the *Western Mail* of that morning how a branch of his lordship’s family was once possessed of Caerphilly Castle. That, however, was of small account alongside of the well-known fact that Lord Windsor never raised his rents, like many needy landlords did, and that he selected agents who were as considerate as the members of the Clive family itself. When he (the Rector) came to Caerphilly there was really nothing in the way of parish work worth speaking of. Firstly, there was no school in the place. Upon his applying to the Baroness Windsor, she immediately gave him a site for the school, and in addition a handsome subscription towards the building. Lord Windsor also had since given a

yearly subscription to the school. A new parsonage being afterwards wanted, the Baroness Windsor, without even being applied to by him, immediately sent a subscription for the object in view. Subsequently the church became so much out of repair that the building of a new one was contemplated. One thousand pounds was the amount of her ladyship's subscription to this project. He had no doubt whatever that the course which Lord Windsor would pursue would be in every way compatible with that of his grandmother. Then there was another reason why they should look with affection upon the Clive family. The Clives had become possessed of these local estates through one of their ancestors marrying a Welsh heiress, so that Lord Windsor's tie was stronger than by its name they would be led to expect. In olden times the possessor of Caerphilly Castle was the Prince of Glamorganshire. He thought every one ought to be thankful for having persons like Lord Windsor, because their wealth enabled them to make so many benefactions to the world at large. With a family like this there was no such thing as rent-raising. With respect to his lordship's feeling with regard to the tenants, a better landlord could never be found. Some time ago some one wrote to Lady Mary complaining that her agent let certain land at Caerphilly at too cheap a rate. Let them mark what followed. Lady Mary Windsor-Clive wrote to the complaining party, saying that she perfectly agreed with him that the land was let cheaply, but she would be very sorry to see the land advanced in price at all. No doubt some persons were given estates and money in order that they might be enabled to do good, and so to counteract the miserable policy of others who would not give a penny for anything except in pleasure for themselves.

The toast was then drunk with enthusiastic cheers, repeated again and again.

The chairman afterwards proposed "The health of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive." Napoleon Bonaparte had said that mothers had more to do with the formation of the character of children than either the schoolmaster or the father, and he believed it. Lady Mary Clive had paid the closest attention to every detail of her son's training, and he felt sure that the son would inherit the virtues of his mother.

The toast was also enthusiastically received.

Other toasts followed, and the meeting broke up at a late hour. The locality will long joyfully remember the coming of age of Lord Windsor.

REJOICINGS AT RUDRY.

The tenants on the Windsor estate residing in the parish of Rudry celebrated the coming of age of Lord Windsor on Tuesday in an enthusiastic manner. The parish church bells rang during the day at frequent intervals. A dinner took place at the Griffin Inn, the reector, the Rev. W. Williams, of Bedwas, presiding; the vice-chair was occupied by Mr. Isaac Price, senior tenant. After the usual loyal toasts had been honoured, and interesting references made to the high character of the several members of the Windsor family, and especially the late Baroness Windsor, the chairman proceeded to speak in warmly eulogistic terms of Lord Windsor, who, he had every confidence, would sustain the noble reputation of his honoured family. The toast of his lordship's health was drunk with much enthusiasm, as was also that of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive. Other toasts followed, including those of Messrs. Tomson and Forrest, the estate agents, the tenants, Messrs. Nieholas and Johnson, coal proprietors, and the chairman. An exceedingly pleasant evening was spent.

REJOICINGS AT GRANGETOWN.

Lower Grangetown, Cardiff, is fast becoming an important portion of the Windsor estate. Not very many years since, the small tenements existing there could be easily counted. Now, instead of a few lonely cottages, a mass of dwelling-houses, after the plans of the agent,

Mr. R. Forrest, many of them somewhat pretentious in character, is to be seen. It is computed that there are now about 4,500 persons resident in Grangetown, who, generally speaking, entertain a sincere respect for Lord Windsor and his family. It is only natural, therefore, that Tuesday should be a season of rejoicing with the inhabitants of the district. All the tradesmen closed their places of business, and never before, perhaps, has the locality exhibited such animation and light-hearted gaiety. Almost every other house was dressed with bunting, the streets named after the towns of Worcestershire being particularly noticeable in this respect. Lines of flags stretched across these and all the thoroughfares. Clive Road, so named after one of the branches of the illustrious family of Lord Windsor, is, perhaps, the finest thoroughfare within the amalgamated borough of Cardiff, as regards length and width, but it is only during late years that building operations have commenced here, the sites having very properly been reserved for the more important erections of modern Grangetown. It is the leading approach—in fact, the only approach—from the direction of central Cardiff, and as Grangetown increases in population and extent, this road may be expected to present more and more the commanding architectural features of a principal street. The church schools are in Clive Road, and here some 250 scholars were regaled with cake and tea, generously provided for them by Lady Mary Windsor-Clive. One would think from the number of children present on this occasion that the school managers would rejoice to be provided with additional accommodation for the young people, and it is, perhaps, gratifying to know that before long the school buildings will be considerably enlarged and

extended. For such an increasing population as that of Grangetown a larger school and even a larger church are needed. During the tea the children appeared to have been packed at the various long tables as closely as it was possible to pack them without causing them inconvenience, and it was gratifying to observe the sympathising way in which they were treated, one and all, by those who had volunteered to look after them. When grace was said at the conclusion of the meal, they carefully unpacked themselves, and in an orderly manner marched out at the word of command, giving cheers for Lord Windsor and Lady Mary Windsor-Clive as they went.

It may be mentioned that the inhabitants of Grangetown, now that the locality has become so large, confidently look forward to the time when a dock will be built by Lord Windsor. It is understood that the low-lying land near the mouth of the Taff has been surveyed with a view to planning the works, and to this anticipation of a dock the erection of many buildings in the locality is due. It is understood that Lord Windsor is favourable to the establishment of a large dock, and that ultimately the Clive Road will become the main artery of a series of streets, branching "dock-wards." Grangetown is also making rapid strides in the direction of the Cardiff docks, and of Cardiff proper, and it will not be very long before Grangetown will have advanced itself townwards to the river Taff, where, in the course of time, an additional bridge will be rendered necessary to carry on communications. All these signs and circumstances plainly indicate that Lord Windsor and his tenantry are being mutually benefited by the

rapid growth of this neighbourhood, which is now under the control of the Cardiff Corporation.

The display of bunting at Penarth was a spectacle which could easily be seen from this portion of the estate. The locality of the Penarth docks was defined by the gay steamers with which all the ships were decorated, while waving flags also were seen floating from house-tops on the hill above. And looking towards Penarth from this spot, an idea could be gained of the extensive acreage of land which his lordship possesses.

REJOICINGS AT ST. FAGANS.

Abridged from the *Western Mail*.

It was in no half-hearted manner that the inhabitants of St. Fagans and the surrounding district celebrated the coming of age of Lord Windsor. From a very early hour in the morning firing from a half-dozen "bulldogs" was spiritedly kept up, and the bells of St. Fagans Church pealed forth their silvery music throughout the whole day. The St. Fagans Castle brass band paraded the village and played at intervals from five o'clock in the morning until the evening. A large number of flags was displayed both at the railway station and in the principal streets of the village, and large displays of bunting were also made at each of the gentlemen's houses around, and in the grounds adjoining. On one of the gateways to the St. Fagans Castle were inscribed the names of the Earl of Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury, underneath which was the legend "Neither rashly nor timidly." On a portion of the lodge facing the road was recorded the wish—

“ LONG LIFE AND HAPPINESS TO LORD WINDSOR !

“ Long may he live ;
Happy may he be ;
Blest with contentment,
And from misfortune free ! ”

This same wish, printed in blue ink on a white ground, was likewise displayed in various parts of the village, as well as at the entrance to the Plymouth Arms, where the banquet in the evening was held. A treat was provided for the scholars of the Sunday School by the rector, the Rev. W. David, and in the evening a large bonfire was burnt in honour of the occasion.

The banquet was held at the Plymouth Arms, where a company, which far exceeded the expectations of the committee, sat down to a spread which was served in an exceedingly admirable manner by the host and hostess, Mr. and Mrs. James Llewellyn. The room was very handsomely festooned with evergreens, and decorated with various mottoes, mostly of an appropriate nature, and all formed of blue letters on a white ground. The tables were also embellished with a nice variety of plants and flowers, similar floral decorations being placed about the room.

Mr. T. W. Booker presided over the banquet, the Rev. D. W. Williams (Fairfield) occupying the vice-chair. There were likewise present—

Rev. William David, Rectory, St. Fagans; Rev. H. J. Humphreys, Radyr; Lewis J. Reece, solicitor, Cardiff; William Lewis, Llanmaes; William Williams, Red House; James M. Akers, Pentrebane; Edward R. L. David, Radyr Court; Jacob Lewis, Radyr Farm; Lewis Rees, Maesllech; Joseph Harding, St. Fagans Mill; Edward Lewis, Park; William Lewis, Park; Geo. Thomas, Ely Farm; Thomas Bassett, Waterhall; Stephen Treseider, Ely Road Nursery; William Phillips, Penheavad; Christopher Williams, Ely; Edward Akers, Pentrebane; W. W. Thomas,

Canton ; Augustus Harding, St. Fagans ; Edwin Harding, St. Fagans ; Henry Peilo Thomas, Ely Farm ; William Smith, Radyr Quarry ; William Morgan, The Grange ; John Thomas, Gellyhir, Llanfabon ; John Williams, Pantrathlon, Llanfabon ; Ebenezer Williams, Tynant, Llantwit ; Lawrence David, Tyrarllwydd, Llantwit ; Evan Thomas, Gilfach, St. Fagans ; William Davies, Stockland ; Thomas Roberts, Heol Ishaf ; Thomas Evans, Green Farm ; Thomas L. Williams, 4, Herbert Street, Cardiff ; William David, St. Fagans ; R. Crossling, St. Fagans ; Edward Watts, St.-y-Nyll ; Robert Thomas, St.-y-Nyll ; William Powell, St. Fagans ; William Haddock, Whitchurch ; R. J. Nicholl, Cardiff ; John Woods, Cardiff ; W. Spiridion, Cardiff ; Thomas Mason, Cardiff ; John Lewis, Cardiff ; Thomas Jones, Penarth Road ; Edward Cross, Cardiff ; Charles Cross, Cardiff ; Thomas Harry, Llanwensau ; Richard Thomas, Llanfair ; George Hicks, Waterhall ; J. Payne, Rhydlaver ; W. P. Stephenson, Cardiff ; William Churchman, Rummer Hotel ; Dominic Watson, Cardiff ; William Davies, Borough Arms ; Evan Thomas, jun., St. Fagans ; John Jones, Fairwater ; Joseph Flint, Cardiff ; James Gordon, Cardiff ; William Luke Evans, Windsor Road, Penarth ; Alfred Kinnersley, Cardiff ; Richard Thomas, Trevern ; William Rose Harvey, Cardiff ; Theophilus R. Hamlyn ; W. F. Hybart, Llandaff ; Captain Thomas ; Alfred Stevens, Cardiff ; W. Phillips, Ely ; Edward Thomas, Caerau ; J. Stacey, Canton ; Harry Cousins, Cardiff ; John T. Phillips, Penheavad ; Daniel Francis, Stockland ; Mr. Crump, Cardiff.

The repast having been concluded, and grace said by the Rev. W. David, the Chairman gave the usual loyal and patriotic toasts, which were heartily responded to.

The Chairman, in proposing the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese, remarked that they were then congregated on very historic ground. It was, he believed, beyond dispute that the patron saint of that parish, or township, as it was called in the olden time, first baptized Christians in the early ages in that part of South Wales. There were not many amongst them who were not familiar with, and loved and admired, the Bishop of Llandaff, than whom a more true, consistent, and faithful prelate never sat upon the episcopal bench, and it rejoiced one's heart to see him still so hale and well, and it must also rejoice the heart of every one who had heard his

recent charges to see the same strain of vigour and honesty of purpose and the same vitality surrounding him as ever.

The toast having been duly honoured,

The Rev. W. David, M.A., Rector of St. Fagans, in responding, said it always gave him the greatest gratification in finding that the toast of the Bishop and Clergy was received with that cordiality which the company had been pleased to accord to it that evening. He considered that in drinking to the health of the Bishop and Clergy, they bore witness to the interest they felt in that momentous subject which appertained to their eternal welfare rather than in the Clergy themselves. With respect to this diocese he proceeded to remark that those of them who were old enough to remember forty years ago would, he was sure, bear testimony to the great improvement which had taken place in Church matters. With regard to the fabrics of the parochial churches, from the cathedral down to the church of the remotest hamlet, there was scarcely one throughout the diocese which had not been restored, rebuilt, enlarged, or beautified in one way or another, and this improvement was a type of the great improvement which had likewise taken place in the manner in which the Clergy discharged their duties, while that again had been accompanied by an equal improvement in the conduct of their parishioners. After describing the immense progress which had taken place within his own recollection in the conduct of village communities in this neighbourhood, the rev. gentleman concluded by expressing his thanks for the expressions of kindly feeling with which they had received the toast.

The “Army and Navy and Reserve Forces” having been proposed and responded to,

The Chairman said that the next toast would gladden the hearts of them all. It was that of “The health of Lord Windsor.” The toast needed no eloquence of his to recommend it to the hearts of every one; it was a toast which was welcome and grateful to them all. It was to that day they had looked forward for many years, and when they recollect that Lord Windsor’s minority had been a long one, and that during the period of that minority he had had an illness which cost a great deal of anxiety, he could only contrast the joy which they now felt with the anxiety which they

experienced when his lordship's life was in jeopardy. It was a pleasure to him, as one of the oldest tenants under Lord Windsor's family, and, he might also say, as an old friend of the family, to be there that day to take part in the rejoicings, and to assist in doing all the possible honour they could to Lord Windsor upon his attaining his twenty-first birthday. There was more in this than at first appeared. Lord Windsor gave them such good promise of what he would be in the future. If they looked at the long line of his ancestry, and the name, the prestige of which he had to maintain, this was a sufficient inducement and incentive to make any man distinguish himself in life, but, in addition to this, the young nobleman whose coming of age they were celebrating that day had shown all those good impulses, all those right thoughts and noble actions, which showed that he would be a worthy successor and representative of a long line of ancestors. He might point to many fair instances which adorned the long pedigree which Lord Windsor possessed, but without doing this, he would say that it was a great pleasure to them that Lord Windsor had attained his majority and come into his estates, and it was with equal pleasure, he was sure, that they would all drink to his long life and happiness.

The toast was drunk amidst long and ringing cheers, again and again repeated.

The Vice-Chairman, in proposing the health of the trustees, said that he did not suppose that all present were tenants upon the Windsor estate, but he knew many who were, and who would agree with him in saying that the trustees of the Windsor estate were deserving of their thanks. And he thought they would also agree with him in saying that the heir to the Windsor property was indebted to the trustees for having brought the estate to its present condition. Some years ago he had the pleasure of knowing the Earl of Bradford, being at the same college with him, and a more noble or more popular man never left the university. With regard to the other trustee, he knew him not; but he believed he sailed in the same boat as Lord Bradford, and to them both they should pay the debt of gratitude which was due to trustees who had well administered such a large estate. He asked them to drink long life, health, and happiness to the trustees, and when they came into the district might they have a

good reception, which they deserved not only from the tenantry, but from the labourers on the estate as well !

The toast was most cordially received.

The Vice-Chairman next gave “The health of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive,” the mention of which was received with great applause. The health which he had to propose to them was, he considered—and he thought they would agree with him—second only to that of Lord Windsor. It was to his mother that Lord Windsor was indebted for the admirable manner in which he had been brought up. Lord Windsor had, unhappily, lost his father when he was a child, but he had been carefully brought up by a noble mother, who should never be forgotten by the tenantry of the Windsor estates, not only for her care and training of the child, their present landlord, but for her care of the tenants also. The young nobleman whose majority they were met to celebrate that day would, they trusted, develop into one of their great men, perhaps not in the same line as his forefathers, but there were lines and lines, and they trusted that the result of Lord Windsor’s education would be that no one would be led to regret the loss of his father by any mistake which his lordship might make in life. He proposed “Long life and happiness to Lady Mary Windsor-Clive.” Might she continue to have the same care for the property which had now come into the possession of her son, and the same care and thought for the tenantry as ever, and not forget the Welsh motto exhibited on the walls—“Live, and a place to live”!

The toast was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm.

Mr. Wm. Lewis, Llanmaes, next gave “The health of Col. the Hon. Windsor-Clive,” which toast, he was sure, they would all receive with cordiality. Lately they had not seen much of Col. Clive, owing to the bereavement he had sustained, but he hoped they would see more of him in the future. He need not tell them of Col. Clive’s deeds at Delhi, before he turned his sword into a ploughshare (as he believed he now farmed a little in Worcestershire), but would ask them to at once drink to the toast.

The health of the hon. and gallant Colonel was drunk with vociferous cheers.

Mr. W. P. Stephenson, in response to the call of the Chairman, submitted "The tenants on the Windsor estate."

The toast was received with loud cheers and musical honours.

Mr. George Thomas, who was heartily received, said that, as one of the old tenants on the Windsor estate, he rose with feelings of very great pleasure to respond to the toast, and to see so many present on that festive occasion to celebrate the coming of age of their noble lord, Baron Windsor. He recollects the rejoicings when Lady Harriett Clive, Baroness of Windsor, came into the estate, as well as the rejoicings when Lord Windsor's late lamented father came of age, in 1845. He happened to be the honorary secretary of the festivities committee when his lordship was born, in 1857; and he felt very great pleasure in acting as honorary secretary again on the present occasion. He acknowledged the honour which had been done him in being asked to respond on behalf of a class of men to which he had the privilege to belong, who had on many occasions rendered themselves conspicuous by their devoted loyalty to their sovereign, and had always been firm supporters of the law, the maintenance of which ensured to the nation contentment and happiness. The sturdy yeoman was the country's pride. There was not a tenant on the Windsor estate whose heart did not beat for his lordship. Their good feelings and good wishes to his lordship would render them very loyal to him indeed. They believed, and were convinced, that Lord Windsor would carry out the same system as had been the case with his noble and esteemed ancestors from age to age for centuries past. They believed he would act towards them as a good landlord, that he recognised the position in which he was placed as landlord, and that he would make use of the large fortune which Providence had bestowed upon him for the benefit of others as well as himself.

Mr. Akers then submitted, and the company duly honoured, the healths of the agents, Mr. Tomson and Mr. R. Forrest.

The Rev. W. David proposed "The health of the Chairman" in eulogistic terms, to which Mr. Booker responded, acknowledging the pleasure which it gave him to be present on such an occasion.

The Rev. H. J. Humphreys, Vicar of Rhadyr, gave "The health

of the Misses Clive," which toast was received with hearty cheering.

"The health of the Vice-Chairman" was next given from the chair, and the warm reception which it evoked was suitably recognised by the Rev. D. W. Williams.

The toast of "The Press" was acknowledged by the representatives of the *Western Mail*.

The "Host and Hostess" was also drunk, Mr. Llewellyn, in response, remarking that he had served the dinner there when Lord Windsor's father came of age, as well as at the festivities which had since been held, and over which dinner Mr. Booker's fathe then presided.

Some other and personal toasts then followed, and the proceedings of the evening passed off in the most happy and harmonious manner.

FURTHER REJOICINGS AT ST. FAGANS.

From the *Western Mail*, October 8th, 1878.

Although in August last Lord Windsor's coming of age was celebrated at St. Fagans, as at other portions of his lordship's estates, the historie little village reserved itself for a grand display of enthusiasm until Lord Windsor could himself be present to witness it. Tuesday, October 8th, therefore, may be said to be for St. Fagans the real celebration day of its noble lord's majority. Picturesque as the little village ever is, amid wintry snows or summer foliage, it assumed under the stimulating influence of this, its high festival, some exceptionally interesting characteristics. It was not, that nature, which has here been lavish of its gifts, received from art additional charms, that the pretty landscape scenery with which the place abounds—the swelling uplands, smooth plains, and russet-tinted woods borrowed a new loveliness from the evergreen garlands,

the festoons, the bunting, and the flags that were visible. The real charm of the display lay in the combination of all these with the antique simplicity characteristic of the place, while an additional interest was imparted by the stirring historic and touching religious associations for which St. Fagans is famous. At the railway station, at the village inn, in front of the neatly-thatched old-fashioned cottages, flags waved, and festoons were hung; words of welcome and good wishes, in English and Welsh, were worked in leaves and flowers, and crossed the high-road from tree to tree; evergreen arches also indicated the glad nature of the day's festival, while St. Fagans Castle, which in its mixture of antique and modern architecture presents an oddly interesting appearance, was made as gay and holiday-looking as could be. Seldom has this far-famed village of Glamorgan shown to more advantage; seldom have the roads and meadows been trodden by lighter feet, bearing happier men and women, than those who to-day rejoiced with Lord Windsor on the recent attainment of his majority. Every homestead in the village bore witness to the blessings of peace and the excellent manorial management of the Windsor family.

The morning, after some unkind threats to indulge in the luxury of a steady downpour of rain, took it into its head to maintain a tolerably fine demeanour. When at two o'clock the special train, laden with some three to four hundred visitors, nearly all of whom were Glamorganshire tenants of Lord Windsor, arrived at St. Fagans station, the sun shone brilliantly, and, happily, the day remained fine until evening had well set in. An informal procession was formed, which proceeded to the castle grounds, over the entrance to

which, in a Welsh device, were the words, “Ten thousand welcomes.” Here, in a tent erected for the purpose, three addresses were presented—two to Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, one on behalf of the clergy, and the other on behalf of the tenantry; and a third, which was also from the tenants, to Lord Windsor. Lord Windsor, who was accompanied by his mother and some members of his lordship’s family, replied first of all on behalf of Lady Mary, and lastly for himself. His lordship, in the words which he addressed to the numerous tenants by which he was surrounded, was evidently deeply moved by a sense of the grave responsibility of his position. He referred, in terms of touching gratitude, to the advantage which he possessed by reason of the good example set before him from his earliest days, and, taking courage as he proceeded, declared, with a manly eloquence which went home to everybody, that he had made some good resolutions, which he intended should be fulfilled, that their social and commercial interest should not suffer by his becoming their landlord. The cheers which this announcement evoked were repeated when his lordship paid a graceful tribute of filial affection to the care and goodness of his mother. After the ceremony of receiving and replying to the addresses had terminated, the tenants were severally introduced to Lord Windsor and Lady Mary in the dining-room of the castle by Mr. R. Forrest. Perhaps this was the most interesting feature of the day’s proceedings. It would not be easy to say whether Lord Windsor’s affability in receiving his tenantry, with each of whom he warmly shook hands, was more marked than the respectful eagerness exhibited by those who had the honour of being introduced to his lordship.

The banquet, which afterwards took place, was held in a magnificent marquee 130 feet in length by 52 feet wide. It may be fairly questioned whether any dining-hall in Wales ever presented a more brilliant spectacle. The canvas, striped crosswise with yellow and crimson, had an excellent effect upon the scene which it covered. One long table passed down the entire length of the structure, jutting off from which were some dozen tables of lesser dimensions. An abundance of magnificent palms, choice ferns, and a variety of exotic and greenhouse plants, intermingled with cunningly-wrought statuary, Dresden china work, and splendidly finished candelabra, decorated the marquee. Flags of various nations, silk bannerettes, and shields bearing the arms of the Windsor family, were suspended from the ever-green-decked poles sustaining the structure at the centre. From the roof were hung rows of chandeliers, lighted by thirty-two wax candles, the light from which had a beautiful effect upon the glittering and many-coloured flowers blossoming beneath, at the same time bringing out in picturesque grotesqueness the strangely fashioned figures in sculpture placed at intervals along the dining-tables. One remarkable feature of this novel scene was a monster ornamental block of ice, which reflected the softened rays of an argand lamp. Add to this the music proceeding from an orchestra half-draped from the assembly, and it may be imagined how splendid was the spectacle with which Lord Windsor, his guests, and the tenantry of his Glamorganshire estates, found themselves face to face to-day. Nor was the banquet without its intellectual attractions. The Hon. R. C. Herbert, who presided, was an original and effective speaker even when proposing the cus-

tomary toasts, while the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, Lord Aberdare, the Dean of Llandaff, and the other speakers, successively added the charms of oratory to the highly interesting proceedings of the day. Well might Lord Windsor observe that he was rash when, in responding to the addresses of congratulation presented to him at Hewell Grange, he remarked that such an event came only once in a man's life. It repeated itself—with the same admixture of joy, hope, and a feeling somewhat akin to pain, at St. Fagans to-day. His lordship's speech at the banquet, it is needless to state, was characterised by that same sense of gratitude, responsibility, and determination to benefit those who, in the order of things, naturally look up to him, which marked his reply to his tenantry at an early stage of the proceedings. We are sure that the good feeling expressed towards his lordship in the various addresses presented to him, and the sentiments of confident hope for his future success expressed by the distinguished speakers at the banquet, will find a hearty echo throughout South Wales. It is fitting, indeed, to refer on such occasions to the achievements of a youthful nobleman's ancestors. The deeds of those who have gone before are a potent stimulus to a life of heroic labour. But—

The knights are dust,
Their swords are rust,
Their souls are with the saints, we trust.

A sphere no less noble, if less exciting, than of old, is open to the youthful nobles of our land.

The committee carrying out the presentations were the following:—

The Rev. D. W. Williams, J.P., of Fairfield, in the chair;

Messrs. Thomas W. Booker, J.P., Velindre; G. T. Clark, J.P., Dowlais; W. S. Cartwright, J.P., Newport; Thomas Williams, J.P., Merthyr; Sydney Batchelor, J.P., Penarth; Dr. Llewellyn, J.P., Caerphilly; Evan Lewis, Llandaff; Samuel Thomas, Aberdare; John Nixon, Cardiff; Wm. Lewis, Llanmaes; William Williams, Red House; J. M. Akers, Pentrebane; John Jones, Treecynon, Aberdare; W. Powell, J.P., Aberdare; Edward Purchase, Ynysgarad; Daniel Williams, Gellyfanhalog, Eglwysilan; Thomas Jenkins, Werndoman; David Morgan, Penarth; and George Thomas, Ely Farm, Hon. See.

At two o'clock the tenantry and clergymen from the various estates in Glamorganshire, together with a number of gentlemen from all parts of the district, and many professional men and tradesmen from Cardiff, having arrived by special and other trains, proceeded to a large marquee on the lawn in front of the house, where they were met by Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, Lord Windsor, and a number of ladies. The interesting proceedings of the day commenced with the presentation of addresses.

The first address was from the clergy to Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, and was presented to her ladyship by the Rev. W. David, M.A., rector of St. Fagans. The following is a copy:—

“**To THE LADY MARY WINDSOR-CLIVE.**

“ We, the undersigned, being the incumbents of the several parishes in which Lord Windsor possesses property in this county, desire to offer to your ladyship our respectful and heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious event of his lordship having attained his majority, and especially under circumstances so replete with promise for his future happiness. We share largely and warmly with your ladyship the gratification you must feel in witnessing the successful and happy results of your own anxious, watchful, and discreet training of his lordship for the important and responsible career upon which he has now entered, and we earnestly pray that the hopes which his health, his attainments,

and disposition combine in leading us to form of the prosperity of his future life will, with the guidance and blessing of God, be abundantly realized. We desire also to avail ourselves of this opportunity to assure your ladyship of the great gratitude we feel for the generous manner in which, through the long period of the minority, you have administered Lord Windsor's estates in this county. We are well aware that it is to your ladyship we are chiefly indebted for the liberality with which the property has been allowed to contribute in various ways, and on numberless occasions, towards the extension of the Church and the promotion of education, based on religious principles, in our own respective parishes. The restoration of churches and the building of new schools recently carried out in many of our parishes would not, in all probability, have been undertaken but for the known sympathy with these good works which your ladyship feels, and has constantly manifested by subscribing towards them in a munificent manner. These fabries, together with the commodious and convenient cottages built by your ladyship upon the Windsor property around us, are conspicuous proofs, and will remain lasting monuments, of the exemplary desire with which you have been animated of faithfully discharging the duty to God and man devolving upon the ownership of all descriptions of property. In behalf of the labouring classes and the poor, we are also deeply sensible of the debt of gratitude due to your ladyship for the willing ear and open hand with which you have habitually received the numerous applications made to you for help in the furtherance of any action taken amongst us for their special benefit. We earnestly hope that your ladyship may be blessed with health and long life, throughout which, if mercifully vouchsafed to you, we feel sure that you will reap the happiness of witnessing the fulfilment of what your careful superintendence of your son's training for so many years has shown to be one of your most cherished wishes, viz.: that he should esteem the unsullied preservation of the noble name which he has inherited more precios than the thousands of rich acres which compose his domains, and that he should win and live in the affection of all residents upon his estates by emulating the virtues and walking in the footsteps of his beneficent forefathers.

" W. David, rector of St. Fagans ; W. Davis, vicar of Pendarren ;
B. A. Edwards, vicar of Llanwonno ; W. Green, vicar of

Pontyrlun ; J. Griffith, rector of Merthyr Tydvil ; W. W. Harries, rector of St. Bride's-super-Ely ; H. J. Humphreys, vicar of Radyr ; T. Jenkins, vicar of Caerphilly ; J. D. Jenkins, rector of St. Andrew's ; C. H. Jenner, rector of Wenvoe ; J. P. Jones, vicar of Llantrisant ; R. Jones, vicar of Eglwysilan ; D. Leigh, vicar of Llanvabon ; J. Morgan, rector of Dowlais ; C. Parsons, rector of Penarth ; T. Rees, perpetual curate of Llanishen ; H. H. Richards, rector of Llandough ; J. J. Rogers, curate in charge of St. Fagans, Aberdare ; V. Saulez, rector of Canton ; H. J. Thomas, rector of Pentyrech ; W. Williams, rector of Bedwas ; G. Woods, rector of Sully."

Mr. David, in handing the address to Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, said that, on behalf of the clergy whose names he had just read, he had the honour to ask her ladyship's acceptance of this testimonial of the feeling of the clergy towards her, and he begged to assure her that the statements which it contained, of the truth of which they were very conscious, were made with the utmost sincerity and in language from the heart.

Lord Windsor, on behalf of his mother, Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, read the following reply :—

" I beg you to accept my earnest thanks for your welcome congratulations. You allude to my connection with yourselves in too flattering terms. I have but endeavoured to do my duty, and while assisting—as far as I felt justified in doing in my son's name—your efforts for the spiritual welfare of those with whom Lord Windsor is connected as the owner of property in your rural parishes, it has been my earnest wish, as I know it has been of him who left me this work to do, to avoid as much as possible the disadvantages often arising from a long minority, more especially in regard to the furtherance of the cause of religion ; and it has ever been a help and comfort to me to feel that, while serving God in this manner, I, as the link between my dear son and those who have passed away, was working for them, and not for myself. From your kind expressions I will venture to hope that in some degree my desire has been fulfilled."

Mr. Wm. Lewis, Llanmaes, on behalf of the tenantry, read the following address :—

“ To THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LADY MARY WINDSOR-CLIVE.

“ We, the tenantry on Lord Windsor’s estates, in the county of Glamorgan, whose names are subscribed underneath, desire most respectfully to offer to your ladyship our warm and united expression of gratification on the coming of age of your noble son, Lord Windsor. We feel assured that you will be gratified by seeing in your son the fruit of the training which as mother and guardian you have bestowed upon him in his boyhood, a training which, we doubt not, must ever prove a source of benefit to him and pleasure to yourself. We beg to express our fervent hope that your ladyship may long live in the full enjoyment of health and happiness, and that your noble son may, on entering public life, follow the footsteps of his predecessors, and ever afford your ladyship the comfort of a calm and placid feeling of pleasure to the end of your life. We beg to subscribe ourselves your ladyship’s much attached and obliged servants.”

Lord Windsor, on behalf of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, read her reply :—

“ Mr. Lewis, friends, and neighbours, I thank you very sincerely for the kind words you have addressed to me on the occasion of my son’s coming of age. I have asked him to express my thanks to you, and to assure you from me that the very warm interest I have taken in your welfare for these many years past will in no wise be diminished by my having passed on my work into better hands, and that with you all I rejoice most heartily that this long-looked-for time has arrived.”

Mr. George Thomas read the address to Lord Windsor, as follows :—

“ To THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ROBERT GEORGE, LORD WINDSOR.

“ We, your lordship’s tenantry in the county of Glamorgan, whose names are herewith subscribed, desire most respectfully to offer you our united expression of gratification on your attaining your majority—the period of life when the control of your large and valuable inheritance is accorded to you. We feel assured, from your kind and considerate disposition, that in your character as a landed proprietor we shall have much cause to congratulate ourselves on having a landlord willing to promote our best interests, and we have no doubt that the identity of feeling which

ought to exist between landlord and tenant will extensively prevail. We are also satisfied that the social and commercial interests of this wealthy locality will at all times find in you a liberal and warm supporter. We are convinced that you fully realize the great responsibility which rests upon you as our landlord, and that you will administer well and wisely the large fortune which Providence has bestowed on you for the good of others as well as your own. We further beg to express our fervent hope that you may long live in the full enjoyment of health and happiness, and that in inheriting the property of your ancestors you may also inherit those noble, social, and moral qualities which so eminently characterised your esteemed predecessor, the Earl of Plymouth, and thereby be enabled to serve your God with zeal and sincerity to the benefit of your fellow-men and your country, or with the distinguished valour in the field of another ancestor, the founder of our Indian empire, the far-famed Lord Clive. We beg to subscribe ourselves, with the utmost respect, your lordship's attached and obliged servants."

His lordship said :—

"I beg to thank you most heartily for this exceedingly handsome address you have given me, full as it is of good feeling and good wishes. I assure you that I fully recognise the responsibility which is incidental to my position now; but I have had some great advantages in good examples which have been set before me from the earliest days I can remember, and through the very careful training of my life; and I have made now some good resolutions by which I hope if they are fulfilled—and I intend they shall be—your social and commercial interests shall not suffer by the change which will take place in my becoming your landlord. By your address to my mother I am very much pleased and gratified to observe that you have acknowledged what is due to her for any conduct of mine that merits your approval—that the only reason which would make me act for your benefit is that I have been well brought up. The seeds were sown early by my mother, or they would not bear any fruit whatever. I beg to thank you again most heartily for your exceedingly handsome address, and I thank you also in behalf of my mother for the addresses which you have presented to her."

Punctually at three o'clock the large party, whose

names are given below, began to assemble in the marquee, and soon every seat was occupied. In noting how very generally the invitations to the banquet were responded to, it may be remarked that out of 400 sent out there were only thirty persons absent who had received them.

Grace before and after meat was said by the Rev. W. David, rector of St. Fagans. Towards the close of the banquet Lady Mary Windsor-Clive and a number of other ladies took seats at the back of the principal table.

The Hon. R. C. Herbert presided over the gathering, and those who supported him at the principal table were—

Lord Windsor, Lord Aberdare, Lord Romilly, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Llandaff, the Very Rev. Dean of Llandaff, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. Windsor-Clive, Mr. J. T. D. Llewelyn (High Sheriff), Colonel Edward Clive, the Hon. H. C. Bruce, the Rev. W. Bruce, Col. Lindsay, Colonel Turberville, Mr. H. F. Bristowe, Q.C.; Sir George Walker, the Rev. E. Bridgeman, the Rev. W. Davis, Mr. J. C. Mitchell, Mr. G. F. Thomas, the Rev. E. G. Childe, Mr. C. H. Williams, Roath Court; Mr. J. Perry, Mr. J. Homfray, Penlline Castle; Mr. J. Warre; the Mayor of Cardiff, Alderman Taylor; the Rev. F. W. Puller, Roath; Mr. E. S. Hill, Colonel Savile, Captain Lewis, Mr. J. S. Gibbon, Mr. W. Llewelyn, Mr. Geo. Worthington, Mr. Geo. Williams, Mr. E. B. Reece, Mr. Jonas Watson, Mr. James Lewis, the Rev. Chas. Jenner, Mr. W. D. Bushell, Dr. Lewis, Mr. J. E. Ollivant, Mr. J. S. Corbett, the Rev. J. Griffith, Major Lee, Colonel Gould, the Rev. W. H. Wynne Jones, the Rev. Watkin Williams, Mr. C. W. David, the Ven. Archdeacon Griffith, the Rev. D. W. Williams, Mr. Gwilym Williams, Miskin; Captain E. Verney, R.N.; Mr. T. W. Booker, Mr. W. Graham Vivian, Dr. Paine, Mr. W. G. Cartwright, and Mr. H. J. Evans. The vice-chairmen were Messrs. J. J. Tomson, R. Forrest, T. F. Brown, S. F. Adams, William Lewis, Llanmaes; William Williams, Red House; George Thomas, Ely Farm; J. M. Akers, Pentrebane; Daniel Williams, Gelli; Wm. Powell, Hirwain; Jacob Lewis, Radyr.

The following is a complete list of the invitations which were sent out :—

Caerphilly District: James Edwards, Buarth-y-Capel, Llanwonno; John Francis, Gelli Van Digoed, Llanwonno; Evan Jenkins, Tyla Vedw, Llanwonno; Lawrence David, Ty Ailwydd, Lantwit Vardre; Ebenezer Williams, Ty-yn-y-Nant, Lantwit Vardre; William Morgan, Gellisirion, Trefores; Evan Jones, The Foundry, Upper Boat; William Smith, Cwrt-y-Celyn, Trefores; Rev. D. W. Williams, Fairfield House; John Rowlands, Tir Mary Ralfe, Seuborwen, Whitecross; William Lewis, Garth Fach, Llanfabon; William Roberts, Tairwain, Llanfabon; John Thomas, Gelli Hir, Llanfabon; John Williams, Pantraithlon, Llanfabon; William Thomas, Whitehall, Llanfabon; John Leigh, surgeon, part of Whitehall, Llanfabon; William Phillips, Ty Draw, Llanfabon; Lewis Jones, part of Whitehall, Quaker's Yard; David Walters, Nant-yr-Ysfa, Llanwonno; Thomas Morgan, Clive Arms, Caerphilly; Thomas Evans, Nant-y-Caleh, Caerphilly; John Llewellyn, surgeon, Brina, Caerphilly; Jas. Powell, Bradford Cottage, Caerphilly; John Richards, Blaenifor, Aber; Philip Phillips, Garth, Aber; Daniel Williams, Gellifanhag, Aber; Ezra Roberts, Blaen Nodydd; William Morgan, Ty Canol, Whitecross; Thomas Lewis, Hendredenny, Whitecross; Richard Francis, The Aber, Aber; Evan Morgan, Watford; Evan Morgan, Cwrt Rowling; Edward Jones, builder, Caerphilly; Joseph Evans, London and Provincial Bank, Caerphilly; Isaac Harding, timber merchant, Caerphilly; Thomas Jenkins, Wernydoman, near Caerphilly; Isaac Thomas, Porsett Farm, near Caerphilly; David Morgan, Waunbarrafach, Bedwas; Moses Moses, Cynant, Rudry; Isaac Price, Cwm, Rudry; David Llewellyn, Rudry Mill, Rudry; Samuel Jones, Duffryn Tawel, Rudry; Joseph Edwards, Penywawn, Rudry; William Williams, Llwyngwyn, Rudry; Richard Stephens, Twyn-yr-Harris, Ystrad; Edmund Stephens, Wern Isha, Ystrad; Joseph Meyrick, Castell Llwydd, Ystrad; William Rees, Mynydd Maio, Llanfabon; Stephen Leyshon, Taff's Well; John Thomas, Blaingwynlas, Tongwynlais; John Davies, Craig-y-Allt, Tongwynlais; Daniel Gething, Troedyrhiw; Thomas Williams, Goitra House, near Merthyr Tydvil; David Davies, Galon Ucha, near Merthyr Tydvil; David Williams, Penddenga Fach, Troedyrhiw; Edmund Williams, Penddenga Fawr, Troedyrhiw; Edward Purchase, Ynys-y-Gored, Troedyrhiw; Henry

Lewis, Beacons, Bedlinog; Henry Powell, Tyr-y-Nyth, Bedlinog; John Jones, Nant-y-Vedw, Bedlinog; Daniel Rees, Glandare House, Aberdare; William Powell, contractor, Hirwaun, Aberdare; John Jones, Treycynon House, Mill Street, Aberdare; David Howells, Gelli Isha, Mill Street, Aberdare; Richard Richards, Llwynhelig; Lewis Jenkins, Cefn-y-Van, Wilsbrook House, Raglan, Mon.; John Morgan, Aberdare; David Prichard (Tir Tupa), Cefn Forest, Quaker's Yard; John Griffiths, Treycynon, Aberdare.

St. Fagans District: James M. Akers, Pentrebane, St. Fagans; Wm. Phillips, Penhevod, St. Fagans; Wm. Lewis, Llanmaes, St. Fagans; Edward R. Lewis, Park, Llanilterne, St. Fagans; William Davies, Upper Stockland, St. Fagans; Daniel Francis, Lower Stockland, St. Fagans; William Llewellyn, Rhylaver, near St. Fagans; Edward David, Radyr Court, near Llandaff; Jacob Lewis, Radyr Farm, near Llandaff; Thomas Roberts, Radyr Isha, Morganstown; Lewis Rees, Maes Usch, near Llandaff; Thos. Bassett, Waterhall, near Llandaff; George Hicks, Waterhall, brickyard, near Fairwater; Joseph Harding, St. Fagans Mill, St. Fagans; Thomas Williams, Llwyn-yr-heos, St. Fagans; Wm. Williams, Red House, Ely; Geo. Thomas, Ely Farm, near Cardiff; Stephen Treseder, Nursery, Canton; James Llewellyn, Plymouth Arms, St. Fagans; Evan Thomas, senior, Gilvach St. Fagans; Evan Thomas, junior, Gilvach, St. Fagans; William David, St. Fagans; William Smith, Radyr Quarry, St. Fagans; Robert Thomas, butcher, St. George's, St. Bride's-super-Ely; Edward Watts, St. y Nyll, St. Bride's-super-Ely; Thomas Williams, Backway, Peterstone-super-Ely; Richard Thomas, Llanfair, Cape, Llanilterne, Pentyrch; Richard Wain, Royal Hotel, Cardiff; S. A. Tylke, Barry Island; William Thomas, St. Bride's.

Penarth: J. S. Batchelor, The Kymin; James Ware, Briar Bank; E. Vachell, Tynemouth, North Shields; J. Edwards, West House, Penarth; T. Leyshon, Cogan; J. T. D. Alexander, Captain Guthrie, Dr. Nell, J. A. Corbett, H. C. Harris, John Fry, T. L. Williams, D. Morgan, sen., Lower Penarth; D. Morgan, jun., William Price, Cwrt-y-vil; John Taylor, John Randall, D. Rees, near Cwrt-y-vil; T. Griffiths, Albion Hotel; J. Richards, William Richards, J. Llewellyn, E. E. Roberts, George Shapland, Cogan Pill; Solomon Andrews, Bute Street, Cardiff; James White, Watkin Price, J. S. Matthews, Beach; William Evans, coast-guard; George Taylor, John Randell, Samuel Shepton; Henry Lovett, St. Fagans Hotel; — Adams, inspector of police; John

Morgan, — Evans, Plymouth House ; John Milton, Willow House, Cowbridge Road, Canton ; Samuel Milton, John John, brickyard, Grange ; William Morgan, Grangetown ; T. Thompson, Kymin Terrace ; C. Tucker, Corner's Wells, Cogan ; Thomas Williams, Lavernock Farm ; W. T. Lewis, Mardy ; W. W. Thomas, Canton ; Tudor Thomas, Ely Farm. *Clergymen* : The Lord Bishop ; the Dean ; Rev. W. David, St. Fagans ; Rev. C. Parsons, Penarth ; Rev. W. Ware Harries, St. Bride's-super-Ely ; Rev. Thomas Rees, Llanishen ; Rev. Thomas Jenkins, Caerphilly ; Rev. William Williams, Rudry ; Rev. Mr. Jones, Eglwysilan ; Rev. Mr. Leigh, Llanfabon ; Rev. B. A. Edwards, Llanwonno ; Rev. Mr. Rogers, St. Fagans ; Rev. W. Green, Troedyrhiw ; Rev. J. Griffith, Merthyr ; Rev. H. Thomas, Pentyrch and Llantwit Vardre ; Rev. Powell Jones, Llantrisant ; Rev. C. Jenner, Wenvoe ; C. Allen, Barry ; Jenkins, St. Andrews ; H. J. Humphreys, Radyr ; V. Saulez, Canton ; Archdeacon Griffiths, Archdeacon Crawley, Canon Browne (Dean), Canon Parsons, Canon Fishbourne, Rev. Mr. Pullar, Rev. Mr. Smythies, Rev. W. Watson ; Rev. Jones, St. Mary's, Cardiff ; Rev. H. Rickards, Llandough ; Rev. G. Woods, Sully ; Rev. J. Morgan, Dowlais ; Rev. W. Davis, Penydarren ; Rev. R. W. Ferguson, Llandaff ; Rev. C. R. Knight, Rev. Watkin Williams, Rev. H. Wynne Jones. *Tradesmen* : Alderman Alexander, timber merchant, Cardiff ; William Riley, timber merchant, Cardiff ; Jonas Watson, timber merchant, Cardiff ; William Lewis, ironmonger, Cardiff ; Thomas Cross, ironmonger, Cardiff ; Thomas Mason, nailmaker, Cardiff ; Sessions, slate merchant, Cardiff ; Corfield & Morgan, slate merchants, Cardiff ; S. P. Kernick, chemist, Cardiff ; J. Gordon, corn merchant, Cardiff ; W. Lewis, stationer, Cardiff ; W. Jones, stationer, Cardiff ; W. Spiridion, jeweller, Cardiff ; J. Woods, plumber, Cardiff ; R. J. Nicholl, painter, Cardiff ; W. P. Stephenson, auctioneer, Cardiff ; J. Davies, Cardiff.

Miscellaneous : Hon. and Rev. E. Bridgeman, E. G. Childe, H. F. Bristowe, Q.C., Colonel Edward Clive, Captain E. Verney, Graham Vivian, J. E. Ollivant, Oliver Jones, Fonmon Castle ; Hon. R. C. Herbert, Lord Tredegar, Colonel Morgan, M.P. ; Lord Aberdare, Sir G. Walker, the Hon. H. C. Bruce, Lord Romilly ; J. T. D. Llewelyn, High Sheriff ; Colonel Turberville, Ewenny Priory, Bridgend ; W. G. Cartwright, H. Hussey Vivian, M.P. ; I. Nicholl, Merthyr Mawr, Bridgend ; T. W. Booker, Velindra, near Cardiff ; R. F. L. Jenner, Wenvoe Castle ; H. Lewis, Greenmeadow ;

Captain Lewis, Greenmeadow; Colonel Lindsay, Woodlands; G. T. Clark, Dowlais; W. S. Cartwright, Newport, Mon.; Frank Stacey, Llandough Castle; C. H. Williams, Roath Court; J. S. Gibbon, Newton House; Gwilym Williams, Miskin Manor; D. Davis, Cwm; R. O. Jones, Fonmon Castle; J. Homfray, Penlline Castle; Geo. G. Thomas, The Heath; H. Jones Evans, Greenhill; G. Worthington, The Club; G. Williams, Llanrumney Hall; John Perry (chairman Taff Vale Railway); W. D. Bushell (vice-chairman Taff Vale Railway); C. W. David, Ely Rise; Dr. Taylor (mayor of Cardiff); E. B. Reece, coroner; Dr. Paine, surgeon; Dr. Hardiman, surgeon; G. Salmon, town clerk, Cardiff; R. Y. Evans, solicitor; Henry Williams, solicitor, Caerphilly; Henry Jackson, Penrhos House, Caerphilly; Dr. Lewis, Alderman Jones, L. T. Reece, J. H. Insole, Major Woods, Major Lee, F. Marwood, B. Bacon, C. Luard, E. S. Hill, Thomas Dalton, clerk of the peace; J. Prichard, architect; G. Fisher, Taff Vale Railway Company; H. O. Fisher, Taff Vale Railway Company; C. Lucas, West of England Bank; Major Knox, J. Stuart Corbett, Cogan Pill; J. M'Connochie, Park Place; R. W. Williams, solicitor; B. Matthews, solicitor, Glan Ely; J. Matthews, solicitor, John Street, Cardiff; F. Matthews, Glan Ely; C. Lundie, Rhymney Railway Company; Jas. Hurman, Taff Vale Railway Company; T. J. Allen, Great Western Railway Company; J. Bishop, London and North Western Railway; Col. Tynte, Cefn Mabley; Colonel Tyler, Cottrell; F. Gore, Courtyralla; J. Grierson, Paddington; Rev. W. Bruce, Duffryn; Edward David, Llandaff; J. P. Ingledew, solicitor; W. J. Goddard, G. Thomas, Ely Farm; Rutzen Thomas, timber merchant, Cardiff; H. A. Jones, Lieutenant Fry, Captain Ingram, Lieutenant Williams, Lieutenant J. G. Maddox, J. Holst, H. Snell, G. A. Birkenhead, E. Edmunds, R. Proctor, W. A. Trounson, Chas. Barry, T. F. Brown, G. F. Adams, Captain Pengelly, Thomas Thomas, J. E. Billups, H. J. Vellacott, J. Bovey, Beach Road, Penarth; Strawson, Clive Place, Penarth; H. Marshall, Bromsgrove Street, Grange; Headford, Bromsgrove Street, Grange; E. W. Penn, builder, Upper Grange; J. Cory, Penarth; Richard Thomas, Trewern, St. Fagans; W. Lewis, solicitor, Park, Llanilterne, Cardiff; Major Blandy Jenkins, Llanharan Park, near Pontypridd; E. J. Knight, Peterstone-super-Ely; Lewis Parry, Great Western Hotel, Quaker's Yard; H. Roberts, Windsor Hotel, Danyderri, Merthyr Tydvil, Daniel Howells, Royal Oak, Troedyrhiew; Thomas Thomas, 21,

Mill Parade, Newport; Frank James, solicitor, Merthyr Tydvil; William Williams, Bryncynnon, Hirwain; John Moses, limekiln, Rudry; Philip Daw, Penarth; David Cornwall, Penarth; Thos. Evans, The Green Farm, St. Fagans; Thomas Evans, Glebe Farm, St. Fagans; Thomas Jarvis, Capel Llanilterne, near Cardiff; Edward Matthews, Goitre, St. Fagans; Edward Morgan, The Beach, Penarth; John Parsons, Grange; James Slade, nurseryman, Penarth; Job Williams, Goykad, Pentyrch; James Reed, Rudry, Caerphilly; J. A. Le Boulanger, Cardiff; E. Ferrier, Cardiff; Sidney Howard, Cardiff; Wm. Davies, Cardiff; John Batchelor, Penarth; Edward Akers, Pentrebane Farm, near Cardiff; Christopher Williams, Red House Farm, near Cardiff; John Phillips, Pentrecoed Farm, near Cardiff; Edward Harding, St. Fagans Mill, near Cardiff; Augustus Harding, St. Fagans Mill, near Cardiff; Edward Watts, jun., St. y Nyll, near Cardiff; Dr. Pearce, Canton, Cardiff; Lascelles Carr, *Western Mail*, Cardiff; David Duncan, *Daily News*, Cardiff.

Mineral tenants: Messrs. Ralph, Llancaiach; J. Nixon, London; Alex. Dalziel, Bute Docks, Cardiff; Hulme, Foyster & Co., Manchester; C. Bailey, Abergavenny; Wm. Partridge, Llanfoist House, Abergavenny; T. L. Evans, Treforest; Wm. Peil, Cardiff; James Lewis, Aberdare; Evan Lewis, Cardiff; George Williams, Weston-super-Mare; John Sloper, Cardiff; James Wilson, Bradford; Wm. Menelaus, Dowlais; George Martin, Dowlais; D. Morgan, Bryncoch Works, Taff's Well; S. Thomas, Seuborwen, Aberdare; John Thomas, Seuborwen, Aberdare; David Thomas, Seuborwen, Aberdare; Richard Fothergill; Thomas Simpson, Newport; Wm. Thomas, Gadlys, Aberdare; Gabriel Simpson, Merthyr Tydvil; George Adams, Aberdare; F. W. Harris, London; Rees Jones, Cardiff; Nicholas & Johnson, Rudry Colliery and Fire Brick Works, near Caerphilly.

The Chairman, in proposing the toast of the "Queen," said it was the first and foremost in all meetings of that kind, whether English or Welsh. It was a peculiarly fitting toast for that occasion, when they had met together to celebrate the attaining his majority by the owner of a large estate, because it might serve to remind them that whatever their position might be, high or low, they were all inhabitants of no mean kingdom, and had public duties to perform as well as private responsibilities to undertake. The toast was one which needed few words of commendation.

Popular as our Queen's name had been ever since the first time when at twelve years of age as Princess Victoria she visited the Principality—attached as we are to our ancient constitutions, we were bound to honour the wise ruler who had for so many years discharged with so much wisdom the duties of her high position. She had always attended most carefully to all the affairs of State, she had held the balance most impartially between contending parties, and she had not at any time overstepped the limits which that Constitution had imposed upon her authority. Still more they admired the high personal private character, which rather gave adornment to, than received distinction from, the high position she held ; they admired the devotion of the wife, sympathised with the griefs of the widow ; they had learned from her example that the most careful performance of most laborious public duties need not interfere with the affectionate performances of the duties of a mother of a family.

The toast was heartily drank, and the band played “God save the Queen.”

The Chairman, in submitting the toast of the “Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal family,” said all must take an interest in him who some day—long distant, he hoped—was destined to be a sovereign of this realm, and Welshmen took a special interest in one who took his title from the Principality. Debarred as he was by his high position from taking any part in any profession or politics, his life was not an idle one. They could see that not only in social gatherings, where his presence was always so much appreciated, was his time much engaged, but wherever and whenever any benevolent institution was to be founded or enlarged which would conduce to the benefit of the community, or any commission formed or exhibition held, his name was always to be seen. In the present year, he thought it was in no small degree due to the personal care and superintendence which he gave that the British section in the Paris Exhibition had been so successful, and sure he was that the British section of exhibitors must have been cheered to find that the Prince of Wales had taken so great an interest in it. It might be fairly said that he had greatly contributed to the success of the Exhibition itself. The courtesy of his manners and the confidence with which he entrusted his most valuable treasures to the guar-

dianship of the French nation had materially strengthened the bond of cordial friendship which of late years had united our French neighbours to ourselves. Of the Princess he thought he need only say that her grace and winning manners were in everybody's mouth. When first she came to the shores of Great Britain, the poet Tennyson addressed a welcome to her in the name of the nation, and said,—

“Joy to the people, and joy to the throne,
Come to us, love us, and make us your own.”

And no foreign Princess had more thoroughly shown herself at home in the land of adoption, no Princess had shown herself more thoroughly in heart and affections an Englishwoman. Of the other members of the royal family he might mention the Duke of Edinburgh, who, in command of one of her Majesty's ships, had visited the most distant part of her dominions, and had proved himself to be no holiday sailor. Recently he had distinguished himself by his zeal and ability in superintending the disembarkation of our troops at Cyprus. Prince Arthur, who was about to bring another bride to our shores, had performed his military duties well; and Prince Leopold, although he did not undertake such active duties as his brothers, was not less distinguished in art and literature than they were in other matters. Last but not least, he referred to the Princess Louise, who was about to leave Great Britain to accompany her husband to Canada, our greatest colony.

The toast was then heartily drank, and “God bless the Prince of Wales” was played by the band.

Mr. J. T. D. Llewelyn (the High Sheriff) proposed a toast which he hoped would for years continue to hold the place it now occupied amongst the list, viz., the “Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese.” They had present that evening a number of the clergy, and amongst them was the bishop himself, who, he was sure, would be greeted most cordially. Perhaps he would not be out of place in adding one sentiment on that occasion, and that was that his lordship (Lord Windsor) would not prove an absentee to the county, but that he would often visit them at his castle at St. Fagans.

Band : March, “Religieuse.”

The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff returned thanks on behalf of the clergy and himself. So far as he was concerned, he could not but feel highly gratified that, after having lived so long in the diocese, the chairman had been pleased to propose this toast, and that they had received it so kindly ; but he felt sure, and he believed his reverend brethren would also feel, that it was chiefly with regard to the important offices which they held that they must regard the toast, and, looking at it in that light, he felt that they were bound in the first place to give their thanks to the Giver and Author of all good things. Without Him they would have laboured in vain. But he thought that in the next place—and he knew his brethren the clergy would unite with him in the feeling—that they ought to express their hearty thanks to those lay members of the Church without whose aid the efforts of the clergy would be useless. In every part of the kingdom the clergy necessarily must feel that without the assistance and co-operation of their lay brethren it would be impossible for them to cope with the great difficulties they had to contend with. If that was the case in other parts of the country, it might be said to be pre-eminently the case in the diocese of Llandaff. They had such an enormous amount of work to do, partly from the negligence of, and, he was sorry to say, the inattention to, religion which seemed to have prevailed during a great part of the last century, and partly through the immense increase in the population, which had completely overwhelmed the clergy, and had rendered the Church in the diocese helpless to provide adequately for the religious instruction of the people. He hoped that he would not be exceeding propriety if he begged to say how much the clergy and himself were indebted to the noble lord who sat at his right hand (Lord Aberdare). He could hardly allude to him without awaking in their minds the recollection that when they first established a Society which had done so much good for the extension of the Church, his lordship, before he entered upon the course of public life which had led him to his present honourable and distinguished position, was, for two or three years or more, acting as secretary to that Association. In that capacity he rendered very valuable services. It would be impossible for him to enumerate all the friends who had rendered such services, and who had won the gratitude of the clergy. They were met on that occasion for the purpose of expressing their congratulations to the noble lord who now entered upon the possession of his estates, and it was impos-

sible to reflect upon the circumstances which had brought them together without wishing to him the greatest possible blessings that could fall upon any human being so long as it might please God that his life should be spared. His lordship having referred to the many excellent qualities of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive and her mother-in-law, the Baroness Windsor, said that he felt a delicacy in speaking of the mother of the present lord in her presence, but he could refer to those who were gone without saying anything which could be offensive to any one. He then referred in eulogistic terms to the late Lady Windsor, and said that he never knew one more willing to recognise the obligations of property as respects the religious welfare of those whom it employed. In proof of this, he might refer to St. Fagans, Aberdare, and Penarth, but what he would rather call attention to was the spirit in which her gifts were bestowed. He remembered on one occasion writing to the late Lady Windsor, and asking her for a contribution towards a Society which was about to be started for the purpose of sending missionaries to the distant parts of the extensive parishes where the inhabitants were too far removed to be under the care of the clergyman. She sent a handsome contribution annually, and added, "This is indeed bringing the gospel home to the poor man's door."

The Chairman then proposed the "Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." He did not know which of the sister forces deserved the greatest praise. Our army, although small in comparison with those on the Continent, had arduous duties to perform. Even in times of peace the soldier might be called to go to any quarter of the world, to any temperature, and into any climate, from the cold of Canada to the heat of India, so extensive were our dominions. The soldier on leaving the country might find a little war to engage his attention. We had to defend our colonies in South Africa from the attack of savages, and at this moment we knew not whether we may not be at war again, because a chief of a nation on the boundary of India—with whom we had no wish to quarrel—insulted our envoy, and even threatened to kill a British officer. But whatever service the army might be called on to perform, he believed it was never in a brighter state of efficiency. It had been said, "If you wish for peace, be ready for war." Too often our statesmen had forgotten this, and their mistake had been washed out with the blood of our soldiers. This year, under

Providence, whether it was owing or not to the wisdom of our statesmen, we had escaped the miseries of European war, and all honour was due to the Army Reserve for the readiness with which they answered to the call of their Queen and country, the cheerfulness with which they left their business, their homes, and their families, because England required their services. The sister service of the navy was no less efficient. Those present, being almost in sight of the great port of Cardiff, accustomed to see it crowded with ships bound to every part of the world, and performing their voyages to and fro without let or hindrance, would feel of how great service our navy was in protecting our commerce. Changed as the shape of our ships might be—and no greater contrast could be conceived than that of the *Victory*, now in Portsmouth harbour, in which Nelson died, with that fleet so lately reviewed at Spithead—the spirit of the sailors was the same. Every man on board that fleet would have been ready, ay, and anxious, to fight if the honour of the British flag had been in danger. He would now refer to the volunteers, to whom the defence of our shores was entrusted, whose motto was not defiance, but defence. Year by year they increased in numbers and efficiency. Welsh volunteers had formerly done good service. It was not so far from the place in which they were assembled that a body of stout Welsh market-women, armed only with their charms and red cloaks, scared away a French invasion from our shores. He doubted not that the volunteers would, if an enemy appeared, emulate the deeds of their fair countrywomen, or, if an enemy should land, would try to send them, as our Welsh ancestors so often sent the English, when they came not as friends, but as enemies,—

“Bootless home and weather-beaten back.”

He coupled with the toast the names of Colonel Edward Clive for the army, Captain Verney for the navy, and Colonel Hill for the volunteers.

The band having played “Rule Britannia,”

Colonel E. Clive, in responding to the army, said it was a great pleasure to find that the toast was always well received at gatherings of such a class as that. He was afraid that he could not hold out the hope that the toast was likely to be removed from large dinners, for it appeared to him that the farther they went the more wars there were—more employment there was for the soldier. He should have thought, and no doubt many present

thought with him, that with the increase of science and civilization, and the making of railways all over the world, no one would be unwise enough to become a soldier. During the time, twenty-three or twenty-four years that he had been a soldier, it appeared to him they had always been at war, and now most probably they would be at war again. It had been said that some of these had been small wars, and did not require a large standing army ; but—having recounted how the various wars of Europe had been brought about—the speaker did not think they would see the British soldier done away with, or ever a want of employment be found for him. Having acknowledged the services done by the army in the past, Colonel Clive said it would maintain its *prestige* in the future, if the approbation of their Queen and country was awarded them in the sense of a good supply of men, money, and material.

Captain E. Verney, R.N., responding for the navy, said he was most proud of being present on that occasion, as he was a kinsman of Lord Windsor. He desired to stand before them as a representative not only of the Royal navy, but of the merchant navy and all British sailors as well. But there still remained much to be done for the British navy, and any one who took it in hand would do a very good thing. The name of Clive had long been associated with the navy, as well as with the army and the State. Having referred to the making of the Penarth Dock, and to what had been done for the comfort of the sailors at that place, he expressed the hope that Lord Windsor would not occupy himself merely with blue-books, but that he would enjoy the health and position God had given him, and he hoped they would look forward to the time when there would be a note sounding through the valley of the Ely, and that a lady might some day be found to attach her name to the long and noble line of Clive.

Colonel Hill, in acknowledging the toast on behalf of the auxiliary forces, said that that body, unlike the army and navy, were yet untried, and patriotism forbade that they should ever have great deeds to perform like the other two forces. Therefore they must take the volunteers on trust, who would the more appreciate the recognition of their services when they were able to offer them to the country. In referring to the great increase in the volunteer force of the country, Colonel Hill referred to the fact that Lord Windsor had not shown himself behindhand in the movement, for he was told that his lordship had already joined the Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry and attended his first drill.

Lord Aberdare said he had been honoured with the privilege of proposing the next toast, viz., "Long life and happiness and a useful career to our noble host!" whose coming of age they celebrated that day. Welshmen were sometimes charged with being narrow and exclusive with regard to those who were not their own countrymen, but he thought that charge was unjust, and if their noble host had been a Saxon of the Saxons, he would have received a hearty welcome. They would have welcomed him as the representative of a family of excellent and intelligent landlords; but he (Lord Aberdare) would readily admit that they liked him none the worse, indeed, all the better, because he stood before them the descendant and representative of one of the most ancient and important families of Glamorgan. Perhaps it would not be altogether inappropriate for him to mention that whatever Welsh blood he (Lord Aberdare) had in his veins flowed from a junior branch of that family from which Lord Windsor derived his—the Lewises of Van and Llanishen—and he could only wish that his respected ancestor of Llanishen had endowed him as liberally as the Lewises of the Van had provided for their descendant. It had always appeared to him that festivities of this nature, if they had much that was animating and hopeful, were also not without their shade of anxious interest. It was similar to a ship leaving the docks at Cardiff; they knew that she must encounter gales and run the risk of many accidents at sea, but believing her to be well found, they hoped she would return triumphantly. It was somewhat similar in the career of a young man. They knew that it was the lot of all to encounter many dangers and trials in life, but they hoped that, born as Lord Windsor was of such excellent parents, and having before him such worthy examples, he would reach with honour the port of old age. It was the privilege of age to give advice to youth, as long as it was not long-winded and dictatorial; and when it is not it is always kindly received. He would remind Lord Windsor that property had its duties as well as its rights. Much would be required where much had been given; and if Lord Windsor started on his journey of life amply supplied with the means of enjoyment, he was also not unburdened with responsibilities. He was sure that his lordship intended to do all he could for his tenants, and that when he met them again on another occasion, to which his gallant friend had alluded, he had no doubt that it would be with increased feelings of regard and attachment on their part. Other occasions of a like character

would arise—another coming of age, perhaps, some twenty-five years hence, which he (Lord Aberdare) could not hope to witness. The near neighbourhood of the venerable prelate on his left hand, who had just celebrated his golden wedding, suggested the hope of a similar celebration in the career of his noble friend. On all these occasions he doubted not that his noble friend would be greeted with ever-increasing marks of affection and respect. There was another and more delicate matter on which he would like to touch. His noble friend, from no fault of his own, for he was never consulted in this matter, was born to be a member of the Legislature of this country, and he would be called upon for the performance of important duties. They all of them desired to see a mixed Constitution continue in this country, as it was the chief strength of their liberties. He then pointed out the necessity that peers should take an active part in the Legislature of this country. He pointed out that they were bound to admit that his wish was a very disinterested one, as he could never hope to see Lord Windsor on the same side of the House as himself, as his noble friend was of a family of consistent Conservatives. But that was a matter of very secondary importance. He remembered being at a dinner a few years ago given on the coming of age of the eldest son of a Scotch earl in the north of Scotland, and he was called upon to return thanks for the Houses of Parliament. The host on that occasion, like the present, was a staunch and determined Conservative, and, in order to remind him of his duty in being impartial, the bagpipes struck up the tune,—

“ Whigs and Tories both agree to dance the Tullochgorum.”

He was able to assure his audience that there were many other points on which Whigs and Tories were heartily agreed, indeed, that the points on which they differed were few and unimportant compared with those in which they were agreed. They all agreed in their love for well-ordered liberty, in their love for the Constitution, and in their desire to amend that Constitution from time to time, although sometimes they disagreed upon the best means of doing it. They all agreed in venerating the Queen, and they were all ready in case of necessity to lose their last drop of blood for their country. They all agreed in these things, and when Lord Windsor took his seat in the House of Lords he hoped he would do his duties successfully, whatever his polities might be. There always would be Conservatives in this country, as there would be Liberals.

It was in the constitution of human nature. But all Conservatives and Liberals did not always adhere to the political creed of their fathers. He remembered having seen six leaders of parties since he had a seat in Parliament in 1852, and only one (Lord John Russell) continued to the end of his political life with the same party as he commenced. Lord Aberdeen, Lord Palmerston, and Mr. Gladstone were at first Conservatives, but afterwards became Liberals, whilst, on the other hand, the late Lord Derby and the Earl of Beaconsfield commenced their political career as Liberals. He stated these facts to give a little encouragement to his Liberal friends. He was sure it had been to the noble lord a great source of gratification to see himself surrounded by so many friends of his family, many of whom he would in future number among his personal friends. He trusted there were some young men present who would be present on a future occasion to assist in the rejoicings of a similar character. In conclusion, he asked them all to unite with him in drinking Lord Windsor's health, and in wishing him a long and prosperous career.

The toast having been heartily responded to,

Lord Windsor, in replying, said, "Mr. Chairman, my lords, ladies, and gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for the kind way in which you have responded to this toast, and for the very hearty feeling, and the many good wishes that you have all given me to-day. I was rash enough to say not long ago, when I thanked my friends and neighbours in Worcestershire in August for their good wishes, that the feelings I then experienced were to be experienced only once in a man's lifetime, but I assure you that to-day I feel the same difficulty in expressing my thanks to you, and I have the very same feelings of gratification at the kind way in which you have expressed your congratulations to me. There are some of you, some of my tenants here to-day, who see me, perhaps, for the first time. I cannot but regret the reason of this, but you all know that there are calls upon my time elsewhere, and you know also that properties in this country are so scattered, divided, and intermixed, that one's tenants live many miles away, and it is difficult to get an opportunity of seeing them, except upon a great gathering of this sort. I wish I could speak some words of Welsh to you. It is perhaps more familiar to some of you than English. But I hope you will take the will for the deed. I feel that I have Welsh blood in me, and I am proud to own it. You will not

blame me for repetition if I refer again to the fortunate circumstances under which I take upon myself my duties and responsibilities. During many years you have but little experienced the disadvantages of a minority, and you will own that during these past years all your interests have been looked after with as great care as a landlord himself could have looked after them, and I feel that my task is very much lightened because I have not to begin at the beginning of things, but I have, as it were, been drafted into my position to continue a work so well begun before me. I am so glad to have the opportunity of thanking my country neighbours and friends for their attendance here, and for all their good wishes. I have to thank especially the noble lord on my left, who proposed my health, and wished me so many good things in this life. I am sorry that all of us cannot work peaceably together politically; but in the broader field of social life we have, I am sure, the same end in view, and that is the prosperity of every one around us. I have, for my mother as well as for myself, to thank you for your kind attendance to-day, and for the good wishes you have given me, and I assure you that it will be my earnest endeavour to make this day a day of rejoicing to you, that you will remember it as the beginning of my public career, and that it will never be a matter of regret to you that this day should have come."

Mr. J. C. Nicholl, of Merthyr Mawr, next gave "The health of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, and the other members of the family," remarking that he felt it a great honour to have been invited to propose that toast, which he might perhaps attribute to the fact that long ago he had been schoolfellow with two members of the family—the late Mr. Robert Clive and the Rev. George Bridge-man—in respect of both of whom he retained the liveliest recollection of the pleasant intercourse of those schoolboy days. It was fortunate for him that eloquence was not required to ensure a hearty reception for the toast which he had to propose. Many of those present must be more intimately acquainted than himself with the details of the many good works which had occupied the attention of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive during the long period in which she had administered the estate, but it was sufficiently well known to all that in whatever she had taken in hand liberality and good sense had been equally conspicuous. Whether it had been for the promotion of religion or education by the restoration of churches or building of schools, whether it had been for the

sanitary improvement of the dwellings of the tenants, or whether it had been in charitable deeds, it was with no niggard hand and no lukewarm heart that Lady Mary's work had been accomplished. It had been observed of men who had made their mark in the world that, whatever the character of their fathers, they had almost all been blessed with good mothers, who were the making of them. This was notably the case with Lord Windsor, and he (the speaker) thought that this fact augured well for the future of him whose coming of age they were met that day to celebrate. They could not wish him better than that he should follow in the footsteps of those who had gone before him.

Col. the Hon. George Windsor Clive, in responding on behalf of her ladyship, thanked the company for the very kind way in which they had received the toast. The auspicious event which had brought them together that day and the interest which always attached to the heir of an estate coming into possession were heightened, he thought, by the fact that in the case of Lord Windsor there had been a minority of nineteen years, and that the estates which he inherited had been, as it were, forty-five years without an absolute owner. The administration of the estate had devolved upon Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, who had well carried out the family motto. Lady Mary had bravely undertaken and sincerely carried out all the duties which were entrusted to her on Lord Windsor's behalf. Great improvements had been made upon the estate, lands had been reclaimed, docks had been built, and a small town of houses had arisen at Grangetown. Commercial enterprise had marvellously altered the aspect of affairs in Glamorganshire during many years past, and he hoped that for many years to come they would have agriculture improving in the district, and doing good to the town and port of Cardiff. Lady Mary Windsor-Clive had by her own hand invited them all to be there that day at Lord Windsor's coming to man's estate, and she begged him to thank them all, friends, neighbours, and relatives alike, for their presence on that occasion. On behalf of Lady Mary, his nieces, and himself, he begged to acknowledge the kind expressions with which the toast had been proposed, and the very hearty manner in which it had been received.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Llandaff, on rising to propose the "Tenantry on Lord Windsor's Glamorganshire estates," was received with applause. He did not know, he said, why he had been asked to propose the toast, as he was not in any way connected

with the estate. Perhaps, however, it was on that account that he was called upon to propose the toast. He then referred to the changes in land tenures, and said it was through those changes that they, the tenants of the fine estate, were brought there that day. They possessed certain privileges, and were responsible for certain duties. They were responsible not only for the payment of their rents, but also for a certain degree of loyalty to their lord. There were many things entrusted to the care of tenants which were not stipulated for in the mere holding of the farm. The estate had been for many years managed with great advantage to the tenantry by Lady Mary Clive. He spoke of the construction of the Penarth Docks and the erection of the church at the place which he said the sailor would last see on his outward voyage and first observe on coming home.

The toast having been drank,

Mr. Booker responded, and said that the Windsor family could not be more admired than in their domestic pursuits. It had been said that the youths of the country were the trustees of posterity, and he believed it to be a very just trust. He felt certain that the trust could not have been deposited in better hands than in Lord Windsor's.

Mr. Lewis, Llanmaes, also responded.

Mr. H. F. Bristowe, Q.C., gave "The health of the Chairman, the Hon. P. Herbert," stating that it gave him peculiar satisfaction to be called on to propose this toast. He had known Mr. Herbert for many years, and the longer he knew him the better he liked him. They were members of the same profession, the bar, and he would venture to say that if Mr. Herbert had continued an active member of that profession his great classical acquirements, his accurate and extensive legal knowledge, his industry and perseverance, added to his sound judgment and perfect uprightness of character, would have ensured him high success. But Mr. Herbert had exchanged the hard work of the bar for the happier position of an English country gentleman, in which capacity he was well known as a genial and friendly neighbour, an active and zealous magistrate, and a kind and considerate landlord, living on his own estate, and much beloved by all around him. But it was not on those grounds only that he asked them to join him in drinking Mr. Herbert's health. It was as

chairman of this great festive meeting that his health was proposed, and surely every one present must feel that never was the chair at a large assembly better filled than it had been that evening. Every toast proposed by the chairman had been introduced by a most able and effective speech, pointed without being lengthy, and vigorous without being exaggerated. On these grounds then he called upon all present to join with him most heartily in drinking to the health of the chairman, and long life and prosperity to him and his family.

The toast having been most heartily drank, and a selection played by the band,

The Chairman, in rising to respond, said he hardly knew in what way to return thanks for the very complimentary way in which Mr. Bristowe had laid the toast of his health before them, or for the very kind and flattering manner in which the company had received it. He had been a trustee for the estate for some twenty years, and it certainly had been to him a very great pride and pleasure that the trusteeship had been brought to a close in such a way as it had. It had been a great pleasure to him to preside at that meeting, though at first he thought it might appear almost presumptuous to interpose between Lord Windsor and such an assembly as that present. But he had done so hoping that as a Welshman he might get a favourable verdict from a Welsh jury. During the time he had been connected with the estate, he had seen changes of ownership, but one thing was ever unchanged, and that was the good management of the estate. When he first became connected with the estate Lady Windsor was the owner, under whose management was brought to completion that valuable undertaking the dock at Penarth. She had, moreover, a heart ever ready to feel for the wants of others and a hand as open to relieve as her heart was to feel for the distress of her neighbours. Those present had never, as those in Shropshire had, known the merits of the late Robert Windsor-Clive as landlord, but he thought many must remember how kindly and courteous he was whilst he lived there, as a friend, a neighbour, and a country gentleman, and he was sure they must all admire the loving care and taste with which he had restored some of the beauties of the ancient castle under the walls of which they were assembled. And when, owing to his untimely decease, the management of the estate de-

volved upon Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, although the task was a very onerous one, it was cheerfully undertaken and admirably carried out by her, and now her ladyship reaped the reward of all her trouble in handing over to her son the estate at once enlarged and improved. In speaking of the improvement of the estate, he should not forget to mention the agents, Messrs. Tomson, father and son, to whose energy and integrity the estate had been greatly indebted. They were men who had always known how to respect the feelings of the tenants, as well as maintain the rights of the landlord. They were men who had deserved, and, he believed, earned, the respect of the tenants as fully as they had received the confidence of their employers. And in that neighbourhood, he did not think they would forgive him if he omitted to mention the energy and activity of the Welsh agent, Mr. Robert Forrest. All who wished to live at Penarth would admire the enthusiasm with which Mr. Forrest tried to turn the muddy waters of the Bristol Channel to the purposes of a fashionable sea-bathing place. He would now no longer detain them except to express a hope, a very confident hope, that Lord Windsor would reap the benefit of so many years of good management by finding that he had to deal with a tenantry prosperous and contented and, if he might judge from what he had seen at Hewell and in this place, devoted to the interests of himself and his family.

During the evening, Master Barker, prize harpist at the National Eisteddfod, played several selections.

There was a grand display of fireworks on a declivity facing the village, by the river, which allowed of their being witnessed to the greatest advantage by a large crowd of spectators from the surrounding district. Of the set pieces the most beautiful and effective was the family motto—"Je me fie en Dieu"—exhibited in the midst of a brilliant wreath. Another in Welsh, which illustrated the cardinal and hereditary principle on which the Windsor estates are managed, went home to the hearts of the tenantry present—"Byw a gadael byw" (Live and let live). The whole display had a lovely effect in lighting up, at frequent intervals, the foliage of

the neighbouring trees and water in bright and varied colours, and was admirably arranged under the direction of Messrs. Brock & Co., of the Crystal Palace.

CONTINUED FESTIVITIES AT ST. FAGANS.

On Wednesday, at St. Fagans, the festivities in connection with the coming of age of Lord Windsor were continued. The weather was most unfavourable, heavy rain having fallen during the previous night, and continued to fall during nearly the whole of Wednesday. It was intended to have had some rustic and athletic sports, but these, owing to the inclemency of the weather, were postponed until Thursday. The other portions of the programme, however, were gone through satisfactorily. Under the marquee on the lawn in front of the house a cold collation was laid out for a garden party which was given, to which the gentry of the district and the farmers and their wives were invited. In consequence of the unfavourable weather the attendance was somewhat limited. By special request, Lady Mary Windsor-Clive and Lord Windsor kindly permitted the handsome presentations which had been made them on the previous day to be placed on the table for view, and they were inspected with the greatest amount of interest, the costly, elaborate, and highly artistic workmanship calling forth the highest commendations. Here also the band of the Third Glamorgan Artillery discoursed a pleasing selection of music, and a "Punch and Judy show" proprietor added considerable amusement by his exhibition. Lady Mary and Lord Windsor were unremitting in their attention to the visitors. In the morning the children of the schools attached to the castle, to the number of

100, were mustered at the schoolroom, and were marched to the brilliantly fitted up marquee where the banquet had taken place on the previous evening, and treated to tea and cake and other comestibles to their hearts' content. Afterwards the men and women of the estate were entertained to dinner, and at least some 400 must have sat down to the repast, at which large quantities of old ale, brewed when Lord Windsor was born, was served out.

The Rev. W. David, rector of St. Fagans, addressing Lord Windsor, said he had been requested to propose a toast, and in doing so, he became the organ of an immense party assembled to partake of his splendid hospitality. He rose on behalf of the artizans, the mechanics, and labourers resident and employed upon his lordship's estates, who were present, as well as their families. The men and women whom his lordship saw before him had heard a great deal, especially of late, about the antiquity of his lordship's family. They had been told that history recorded that many of his lordship's forefathers had greatly distinguished themselves from age to age, and century to century, by noble deeds of arms, by patriotic actions, and had generally proved themselves worthy subjects of their country. They therefore recognised in his lordship a living representative of a long line of distinguished ancestors. He doubted not, therefore, they felt for his lordship a profound respect on that account. But if he were to use the word *respect* as sufficiently expressive of the feelings they entertained towards his lordship, he should do them an injustice, and grievously fail in the duty which he had undertaken. He knew these men, and he knew their feelings, and he begged to assure his lordship that they entertained a loyal devotion to him: they felt a warm attachment towards him, and he ventured to say further that they regarded him with affection. And for this reason: very many of them, at all events, knew his lordship's father, and remembered with gratitude his uniform affability and kindness to them whenever their work brought them into his presence. These people also knew his lordship's mother; they knew her well, for many of them, time after time, received her ladyship into their cottage homes, and had experienced her kindness and charitable

feeling for them whenever suffering overtook them ; and therefore they justly anticipated, knowing how carefully his lordship had been trained, that in him they would find the excellencies and virtues of his parents very much combined. As he was walking down the village a day or two since one of these men accosted him with reference to a flag which he contemplated hoisting in front of his house. He would take it upon himself to say to his lordship that there was not a heart present that did not beat with loyalty towards him and his family. They placed the utmost confidence in his lordship's good wishes towards them. Now he asked his lordship—which, however, he thought he needed not to do—to place an equal confidence in his people. He ventured to say that there was not one of his countrymen who, if necessity arose, would not face any danger to do Lord Windsor service. In both English and Welsh, the speaker called upon the company to fill their glasses to the brim, and drink to the health of Lord Windsor. Long might he live, and live happily and prosperously. In conclusion, the rev. speaker said, My Lord Windsor, I have the pleasure of drinking to your good health.

The toast having been drunk with the heartiest of cheers, again and again repeated,

Lord Windsor, in rising to respond, was greeted with another outburst of enthusiasm. At length he spoke as follows : “ Gentlemen, I beg to thank you most sincerely for the hearty way in which you have received the toast that our worthy rector has given you, and I have to thank him specially for the very kind terms in which he proposed this toast. I assure you I give you credit, for the hearty way in which you have applauded him, of entertaining exactly the same feelings as he had expressed when he spoke those words. I am sure you all acknowledge that you have received the greatest kindness from those who have lived at the Castle in years past, that your interests have been well looked after, and that your welfare has been the subject of solicitude to my mother and my grandmother, and it shall be my earnest endeavour that you shall discover no change, and that all your interests shall be well looked after in the future as they have been up till now. I know that gratitude is no stranger to the hearts of Welshmen, and I am sure that you have every feeling of gratitude towards my grandmother and my mother, and it shall be my duty

and my pleasure to try and earn the same gratitude, which I am sure you will give me if I can deserve it. I can look upon you as tenants whom it is a pride and pleasure to have upon the estate, and I can only wish that your children, who are here to-day, shall grow up and do as great credit to the country as you do. I wish to thank all the workmen here for the very handsome present which I received—or rather that I found, I may say—when I arrived here last week. Apart from its intrinsic value—and it is a most valuable present—I shall regard it more as a pledge of your regard for me, and an assurance of the mutual regard we shall always have of each other. I am sorry that to-day has been a disappointing and unfavourable one, but I hope that the water which I saw this morning coming through the tent has not prevented you making a hearty meal, and I trust that this afternoon will be favourable enough for you to enjoy yourself out of doors. In conclusion, I thank you again most heartily for the way in which you have drunk to the toast, and I shall look back to this day as proving to me that I have around me a set of men who take an interest in my welfare; and I can assure you that I shall always take as great an interest in theirs."

The present from the workmen on the estate, referred to above by his lordship, was a handsome Bible, bound in morocco, which was not presented in a formal manner, but was quietly laid upon the table of one of the rooms in the castle, with a short note attached to it. Accompanying the Bible was a copy of the revised and enlarged edition of "Hymns Ancient and Modern," each of which presents bore the following inscription: "To the Right Hon. Lord Windsor, on his majority, by the workmen of St. Fagans, August 27th, 1878." The gentlemen who took an active part in the getting up of this presentation were Mr. Powell, sen., and Mr. Crossling, the head gardener.

It should be mentioned that the whole of the plans and arrangements for the carrying out of the festivities at St. Fagans were under the immediate superintend-

ence of Mr. R. Forrest and Messrs. Powell, senior and junior.

The festivities being now over, we may mention that Mr. F. D. George, of Cheltenham, to whom the whole of the catering was entrusted, has carried out his arduous work to the entire satisfaction of his lordship and all present. To show the extent of the provisions which were consumed, and which had to be cooked on the premises, it may be stated that there were 300 chickens disposed of, nearly a ton of fish of all descriptions in season, no less than four tons of meat, an innumerable quantity of peaches, pines, apples, pears, grapes, nuts, etc.; twenty-five hogsheads of ale; and wine to such an extent that Mr. George was obliged to telegraph for a second supply. To prepare and serve this vast amount of provisions, Mr. George had to engage no less than 200 persons—waiters, cooks, and kitchenmen.

REJOICINGS AT PENARTH.

Showery as Tuesday, the 27th of August, proved to be at Penarth, and merciless at times as were the showers which fell, the inhabitants of that half-marine, half-rural locality testified with a unanimous heartiness to the high esteem in which they hold Lord Windsor. The entire community, commercial and agricultural, kept the day as a holiday, entering into the spirit of the occasion with a genial abandonment and good humour which defied the adverse weather. In the forenoon a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from the hill, while a procession which could not be less than a half-mile in length paraded the principal streets, which were rendered all the livelier by a display of flags, streamers, and

other decorations. The docks, too, wore quite a gay appearance from the bunting profusely displayed on the vessels in port. The procession represented all classes. There were the friendly societies, Foresters, Oddfellows, and Shepherds, with the several emblems of their orders. The dock officials, as well as a number of leading inhabitants, also formed part of the procession. All the school children of the place also turned out, all of whom, without distinction, were subsequently entertained to tea at their respective schools by the generosity of Lady Mary Windsor-Clive. The adult portion of the procession, preceded by the bands of the Penarth Volunteers and the 16th Rifles, entered the gala field, where numerous sports took place, which lasted for several hours, and were witnessed by thousands of persons, comprising a large number of visitors from Cardiff, who arrived by bus, boat, and train.

THE REGATTA.

At half-past two o'clock the regatta committee boat, with starters, umpire, and some 150 passengers, started from the pier. A long line of sight-seers extended along the beach, who witnessed the successive contests with evident pleasure. Not a single untoward circumstance occurred to give a drawback to an extremely interesting event. The scene from the shore during the intervals of sunshine was exceedingly picturesque. Pilot-boats and punts, tug-boats puffing away vigorously, men swimming about with the cunning and dexterity of fishes, skimming the water in hot pursuit after fast-racing ducks, rapid oarsmen with their boats laden with enthusiastic observers, all combined to make the regatta scene highly exciting. Nor were the events

without their special importance to sailors, several of them exhibiting some first-rate qualities in the numerous competitions.

THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Were enlivened by the bells of Penarth Church, the occasional firing of salutes, the improvised merry-making of large numbers of young people, who danced to their hearts' content, and played at kiss-in-the-ring until a late hour. As darkness set in, a grand display of fireworks was let off from the hill near St. Augustine's Church, and although the rain at this period poured down in torrents, large numbers of persons, among whom were many of the wealthier classes, remained out to witness the brilliant effects produced. A monster bonfire was also lighted, and kept in full blaze a considerable time, and it was pleasant to note, as might have been done at nine o'clock from the eminence on which the fire blazed, the broad reflection cast in the distance by a bonfire lighted at St. Fagans.

FURTHER REJOICINGS AT PENARTH.

THE OPENING OF THE SEAMEN'S MISSION AND READING- ROOM.

What may be regarded as the termination of the festivities in Glamorganshire in connection with the coming of age of Lord Windsor, took place at Penarth, on Saturday, the 19th October, when his lordship opened the newly-erected Seamen's Mission and Reading-room, and was afterwards entertained at luncheon. The bells of Penarth rang out merry peals throughout the day, and a good deal of bunting was displayed, particularly

on the rigging of the ships in the docks, whilst long strings of flags decorated the quay around the new building. The Seamen's Mission and Reading-room is situated close to the side of the dock, and is therefore very easy of access to those for whom it is more particularly intended. It has been erected at a cost of about £800—an amount which would have been very much increased had it not been for the handsome and valuable contributions of materials given by various local merchants and others. The building is two storeys in height, and presents an exceedingly neat appearance. It is built of white and red bricks, and the internal arrangement seems very complete.

At one o'clock, a short service of prayer and praise preceded the formal opening by Lord Windsor, at which a large number of the inhabitants of Penarth were present. Accompanying Lord Windsor were Lady Mary Windsor-Clive and the Hon. Georgina Clive. The service, which was opened by the singing of the hymn "All people that on earth do dwell," was conducted by the Rev. C. Parsons, rector of Penarth.

At the conclusion of the service Lord Windsor formally opened the building, saying:—

"I have been invited here to-day to declare this seamen's mission room to be open, and I need not say what a source of pride it is to me that my name should be associated with this room—this very good work, and what a pleasure it is to me to be here to-day for this purpose. It is rather difficult for me to talk upon general subjects after we have been so solemnly opening this particular room; but it may not be out of place just to tell you the object of this building, that it is to endeavour to attract seamen of all classes from public-houses, that they may have a room where service may be held and prayer may be said, and also a reading-room where they can read and write, and talk together quietly. I

have no doubt that this building was very greatly needed here. I believe that there has been a room, a small room, of this nature, which has been very much and inconveniently overcrowded, and we may have very reasonable hopes from this fact that this building will become most popular and successful. It was with very great satisfaction that I heard how liberally the inhabitants of Penarth and neighbourhood, and also the captains of vessels who come into this port, supported with their money the erection of this building, and with this fact before us I think we may well have reason to believe that this room will be used by a large number of seamen, and that success, which I apprehend exists in its being used by very many in future, will be the result. It is a great pleasure to me to have the duty of now declaring this building opened, and I can only add that I have reason to hope that all those who have assisted in this work with their time and money will have no cause to be disappointed with the result."

The hymn "Eternal Father, strong to save," having been sung, the proceedings were brought to a close by the pronouncing of the benediction.

THE LUNCHEON.

At the conclusion of the opening ceremony, luncheon was partaken of in a warehouse belonging to Messrs. Alexander and Co., close by the new mission house. The whole of the interior had been entirely transformed. A flooring of thick timber, raised a foot above the ground, had been laid down, Messrs. Alexander and Co. having kindly supplied the necessary timber and the labour required for the laying down of the same. The walls were draped with a great variety of flags, and festoons of evergreens also hung gracefully round the room. The ceiling was covered with stripes of white and light green paper, and several festoons likewise depended from the roof of the building, which altogether had undergone a complete transformation. The lun-

cheon was served by Mr. R. Wain, of the Royal Hotel. The tables were admirably and tastefully laid. Covers were laid for 170, and the company present was but very few short of that number.

Mr. J. Ware, Penarth, presided, and seated at the principal table were

Lord Windsor, Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, the Hon. Georgina Clive, Colonel Saville (Clifton), Major Leigh, Mrs. and Miss Leigh (Dynas Powis), the Rev. C. Parsons, Mrs. and Miss Parsons, Mrs. Ware, Mr. W. Done-Bushell, Mr. R. Forrest (chairman of Penarth Board of Health), Mr. George Fisher and Miss Fisher, the Dean of Llandaff, the Rev. — Olivant (Chancellor of Llandaff), Mr. Perry (chairman of the Taff Vale Railway Company), Mr. Cartwright (chairman of Penarth Dock and Railway, etc.).

The vice-chairmen were Captain Pengelley, Dr. Nell, Messrs. H. C. Harries, George Taylor, and J. Edwards.

The general company included Mr. W. S. Ogden (Messrs. Bland and Co., Cardiff), Mr. and Mrs. John Batchelor, Mr. Snell (Windsor estate office, Penarth), Mr. and Mrs. George Taylor, Rev. Father Clark, Mr. T. Griffiths, Mr. E. Vachell, Mr. and Mrs. James Edwards, Mr. D. Morgan (farmer), Mr. Thomas Leyshon and Miss Taylor (Cogan Pill), Mr. G. F. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. S. Batchelor (Kymin), Mr. D. Richards and Miss Richards, Mr. T. Shepton (Cardiff), Captain and Mrs. Guthrie, Miss Ware, Captain and C. W. and Mrs. Ingram (Roath), Mr. W. Richards, Mr. H. C. Vellacott, Lieutenant G. J. Maddox, Mr. C. Tinker, Mr. and Mrs. H. Proctor, Dr. and Mrs. Nell, Captain and Mrs. Pope, Mr. J. Greenhill, Mr. D. L. Owen, Mr. and Mrs. John Bovey, Captain Evans (Penarth), Mr. and Mrs. J. Holst, Rev. H. O. Powell-Jones, Mr. J. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Morgan, Mr. W. Johns, Mr. and Mrs. W. Fry. Mr. and Mrs. J. Cory, Mr. and Mrs. H. O. Fisher (T. V. R., Cardiff), Mr. George Thomas (Newport), Captain Steinson, Mr. O. R. Jenkins, Mr. D. T. Alexander, Dr. Hughes (Hamadryad), Mr. G. A. Edwards, etc.

During the luncheon Mr. Johnson's string band, under the conductorship of Mr. E. Roberts, played several choice selections of music.

The usual loyal toasts were proposed by the Chairman, and were most heartily received.

Dr. Nell proposed "the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese," which was responded to by the Rev. Charles Parsons.

The Chairman proposed "the Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," and the toast being duly honoured, was replied to by Major Leigh on behalf of the army, Captain Pengelley for the navy, and Captains Guthrie and Ingram for the reserve forces.

The Rev. C. Parsons, in proposing the toast of the day, said he had the honour entrusted to him of presenting a toast which was dear to their hearts, and foremost in the thoughts of all present. He had the honour to present to them a toast which required no eloquence on his part to recommend it to their sympathies or to elicit their hearty response. It was briefly, "Long life and happiness to Lord Windsor." Addressing himself to Lord Windsor, the rev. gentleman said that on such an occasion as that the importance of such a toast almost incapacitated a speaker doing justice to it. It was far beyond his power to represent fully the feelings of those present and the parish generally on the subject. How would he be enabled to interpret to his lordship the deep feelings which animated all present towards him in his presence, and yet also, how could he be unfaithful to the trust which had been reposed in him. How could he tell his lordship the manner in which the interests of Penarth were always bound up with his noble family. His lordship had come forward for the first time since his majority to take part in that good work ; he had acknowledged that he had an interest in the port, and had declared that it was with great pleasure that he was there that day, and that he took the deepest interest in the welfare of the sailor. When they looked back at the past, they could not but remember that thirteen years ago his lordship delivered a speech which was enthusiastically received by a large audience assembled at the opening of the dock. And now again they received his lordship amongst them most warmly. They were thankful to have him amongst them there ; they felt that he had commenced a life which was full of great responsibilities. At St. Fagans, Lord Aberdare referred to the uncertainty of life, and compared a young man just entering upon it as being like a vessel launched, and, as was believed, fully equipped for a long voyage. He thought he could say that all the parishioners would regard with

deep interest the future career of his lordship. In the course of life there were many quicksands, many storms and reefs which had to be encountered; but when they saw the manner in which his lordship had been trained, when they thought of the education he had had, and the home and college education which he possessed, they could not but think that, under God's blessing, such advantages would produce a rich harvest in the future. He could not, of course, refer to home matters as he would, in the presence of her ladyship, but they could not but feel that his lordship had had such home training and home influence brought to bear upon him as was the lot of but few noblemen in the country to enjoy. He did not know how he could put the matter, and express the feelings which he was asked to convey. He was asked to wish his lordship long life and happiness; long life, because they hoped it would be one of happiness and honour to himself. Possibly his lordship would have to undergo the perils which encircled his proud position, but they thought that he would add still more lustre to that name which was celebrated in history, and that the name of Clive would in future be found in history, not in the annals of war, or as the founder of an empire, but enthroned in the hearts of the people devoted to him; and that his lordship would be better known as a man of peace than like those who had gone before him—a man of war. He would not venture to speak of his lordship's responsibility, because they all fully believed that he was acquainted with that responsibility. They felt that Penarth was, under God, in his lordship's hands, and they looked forward to the time when his connection with them as lord of the soil and those under him would be of the closest and most perfect character. He did not think he could close these few disconnected remarks better than by wishing that his lordship might not only live long, but live a good and useful life.

The toast was received with hearty cheers and musical honours, and the playing by the band of "The Fine Old English Gentleman."

Lord Windsor, on rising to respond, was received with renewed cheers. He said: "Ladies and gentlemen,—I feel that you have done me great honour to-day in proposing my health personally, when we have assembled here to open a public building which,

we hope, will be a great success, and will be of great use to those for whom it is intended. I assure you I accept, with many thanks, your kind expressions of feeling that were so ably spoken by the rector. I feel that it is not by any means the first time I have had kind expressions of good wishes from the people of Penarth. I received in August an address which I was unable to answer in person. I had to answer it in writing. It was full of good wishes, full of references to the past of Penarth, and with hopes for the future. There is undoubtedly a great future for Penarth. It is impossible that a place such as this, with the bracing air, and at the same time a warm climate, within easy reach of the important town and port of Cardiff, it is impossible, I say, that it can fail to attract people to live here who are in want of a change of air and change of scene. But there are several very important works that should be brought about in Penarth. I refer to the facilitating of the export trade, and to the establishment of more dock accommodation here. But at the same time I cannot conceal from myself that when trade is slack and times are bad, any great work that needs carrying out, which is to a certain extent in the form of a speculation, cannot commend itself to men's minds, and we must hope, therefore, that a change may be brought about very soon in the trade of the country. Trade was very prosperous in 1872 and 1873, but unfortunately it then began to fail a little; wages were lowered, and this gave rise to strikes of a most disastrous kind, and drove trade from the country which has not since been revived. For some years there has been a maxim that every one was to be made happy by free trade; and in principle, it is, of course, a very good one: but it is rather one-sided in practice when Englishmen take it up and foreign countries will not follow, and it is a subject for the consideration of experienced politicians whether, in self-defence, we must not imitate foreign countries and protect our own trade. Still I will not discuss that here. I have only to wish every prosperity to Penarth, which, you are all aware, is a matter of great interest to me, and our interests, I am sure, are one and the same. In conclusion, I thank you again most heartily for the way in which you have received this toast. I cannot, I repeat, but feel it a great honour that you should wish personally to drink my health here, and I hope that on any future occasions—and I also hope they may be many—when I come to Penarth, that we may always have the same mutual regard for each other which I am sure I, on my part, have for you."

Col. Saville said he was glad of the opportunity given him of proposing a toast, because it enabled him to congratulate Lord Windsor upon taking possession of high honour and estates ; and he took it that it was also an opportunity when they might congratulate themselves upon celebrating the coming of age of one who was so highly fitted by his training, his capabilities, and his business-like qualities, for his high position. And to whom were they indebted for all this but to Lady Mary Windsor-Clive ? He had no intimate acquaintance with her ladyship, but he was sufficiently acquainted with her to know that she was highly respected and admired, and—if her ladyship would allow him to say so—greatly loved by all in the neighbourhood. He therefore proposed “ long life, health, and happiness to her ladyship,” and may she be spared many years to see her son following her footsteps in the high position in which he was now placed.

The toast having been drunk with cheers, again and again repeated, the band played a verse of “ The Ash Grove.”

Lord Windsor, in acknowledging the toast on behalf of her ladyship, said : “ Mr. Chairman, ladies, and gentlemen : I rise to thank you again on behalf of my mother, Lady Mary Windsor-Clive, for the very hearty way in which you have received the last toast, and I must also thank Col. Saville for the very kind words in which he proposed the toast. To me it is a very great satisfaction to hear such words as fell from him and from the Rector of Penarth. There is no one who can acknowledge more than I do the benefits I have received from her careful training. As to Penarth itself, you are all aware that for many years it has been of great interest to her to watch all the improvements which have been made ; and you know also that she has had the duty of arranging and carrying out these improvements, and that it is only about a month, or at least a very short time ago, I have taken the duties over from her. I am quite sure the expressions which you, the inhabitants of Penarth, presented to me in your address in August last were sincere, and I can only thank you again, in conclusion, for the very kind way in which you have received the toast.”

Mr. John Batchelor proposed, “ Prosperity to the Trade and Dock of Penarth,” which was responded to by

Mr. George Fisher, manager of the Taff Vale Railway, who said he had been connected with the company for thirty-five years. With regard to the freighters, they and the company had sailed on with a flowing sail, and in a very good manner. It was true the freighters said they wanted certain ways to get to market and more docks. They would, no doubt, like six ways to market, and twelve markets to go to. But when they were before Parliament, and the temper of persons might be expected to be a little ruffled, no one volunteered a statement that the Taff Vale Railway was managed badly. There was no doubt a very adverse cloud passing over the district. He would not attempt to say when the rift in the cloud would come, and it was not for him to say when the silver lining would appear; but, knowing the valuable resources of the district, the times, he thought, must mend. With reference to a remark of Lord Windsor, he thought it would be well if they looked a little at their home budgets, and saw how they could cut down their expenses, so that when the time came they might not be shunted back into the siding of adversity. He had no hesitation in saying that when the good time came the works with which Lord Windsor was connected, whether they were sufficiently large or not, would be beneficial to the public, and he indulged in the idea that they would be satisfactory to all connected with them.

Mr. W. Done-Bushell, in the course of some humorous remarks, gave "the Health of the Chairman."

The Chairman responded, and, the band having played the National Anthem, the proceedings terminated.

In the evening a tea and social entertainment was held in the new mission room, to which a large number of sailors and riggers were invited. The musical arrangements were under the management of the Rev. H. O. Powell-Jones, and the following ladies and gentlemen kindly assisted :—Misses M. and F. Pengelley, Stoddard, Fisher, L. Fisher, and Fletcher ; Messrs. Maddox, Gaskell, J. Gaskell, and Fletcher. Addresses were

given by the Rev. C. Parsons, Rev. C. E. Fry, and Captain Pengelley.

On page 99 will be found the memorial from the inhabitants of Penarth, presented to Lord Windsor at Hewell Grange, on the 27th of August, by Mr. Robert Forrest, the Chairman of the Penarth Local Board. Lord Windsor on that occasion desired Mr. Forrest to give his Lordship's best thanks to the inhabitants of Penarth, and to inform them that he would, in addition, write them personally a letter of acknowledgment. The following is Lord Windsor's letter, sent to Penarth through Mr. Forrest, and which was widely circulated amongst the inhabitants of that picturesque and health-giving watering-place.

"To the Inhabitants of Penarth.

"GENTLEMEN,—I beg that you will accept my sincere thanks for your address of congratulation and good wishes, which I had the honour to receive from the hands of the chairman of your local board, Mr. Forrest, on my twenty-first birthday. It is most gratifying to me to know that you evince so much interest in my welfare and in that of my family, especially as for years the rapid growth and increasing prosperity of your town have caused me the liveliest satisfaction. You are well aware how deep an interest my father took in all matters connected with Penarth, and how ably my mother has carried out improvements on that as well as on other portions of my estate; and I assure you that I shall always endeavour in every way to promote your welfare.

"With hearty thanks for your address, which has been so numerously and influentially signed, believe me to remain yours sincerely obliged,

"WINDSOR.

"HEWELL GRANGE, Aug. 29, 1878."

Thus ended a series of coming-of-age rejoicings, which, whether viewed in relation to the extent of country over which they spread, their evident sincerity, or the heartiness and enthusiasm of the welcome given to Lord Windsor by friends, tenants, and the public alike, will be a notable event in the social and life history of several counties. His lordship begins his public career attended by heartfelt wishes and prayers for his future welfare, and by earnest hopes that he will in his private surroundings, in the Senate House, and on the wider theatre of our national life, imitate, and endeavour to excel, the virtues of those illustrious ancestors whose great names add honour and dignity to his coronet. May Lord Windsor be enabled to live a life of usefulness, and to win a success and a reputation surpassing theirs, and thus add other and imperishable laurels to his old and time-honoured family name !

NOTE.

On page 20 it is stated that Andrew de Windsor was in 1529 created Baron Windsor of Bradenham, in the county of Bucks. The genealogical records in the Royal College of Arms, however, show that he was first created Baron Windsor of Stanwell, and afterwards of Bradenham.

